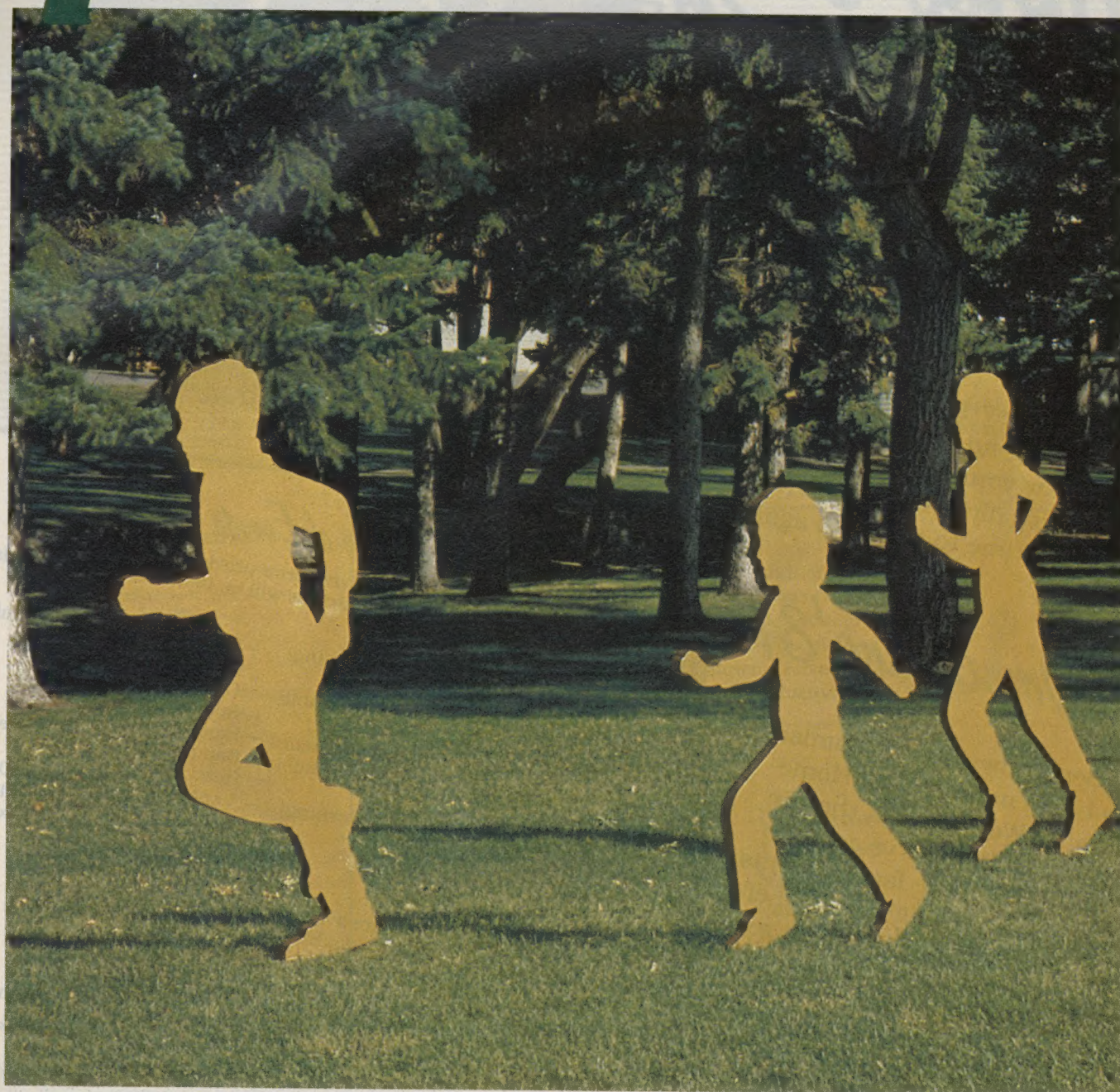


The University of Alberta

Alumni Association

New Trail

Spring 1984



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How long has it been...?



10 years? 15 years? 20....?
How long has it been since
you saw your classmates. Even
if it has only been one year,
it's still time to say hello again
at...

Homecoming '84

September 28-30 promises
to be an outstanding Home-
coming Weekend. All the fun
and fondness you've come to
expect, PLUS the fact that this
year we're making a special ef-
fort to help Grads organize re-
unions for the Classes of '74, '69,
'64, '59, '54, '44, '34, and '24.

Proposed Schedule of Events

The following events have been provisionally set for
Homecoming '84. Further details will be included in the June issue
of New Trail magazine.

Friday	Sept. 28 (evening)	—Wine Tasting at the Faculty Club
Saturday	29 (morning)	—Campus Tour
Saturday	29 (lunch)	—Special Guest Speaker
Saturday	29 (afternoon)	—Free
Saturday	29 (evening)	—Banquet & Ball at the Westin Hotel
Sunday	30 (morning)	—A special breakfast for 50 & 60 year Grads hosted by University President Dr. Myer Horowitz and Mrs. Horowitz.

Accommodations

Special weekend rates are available at:
the Westin Hotel \$56.00 (double occupancy) Call toll-free for
reservations 1-800-268-8383
Edmonton House \$44.00 (double occupancy) Call toll-free for
reservations 1-800-661-6562 Be sure to mention U. of A.
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It's time to say hello again.

Yes! I'd like to say hello
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a Class Reunion....
Class of _____

Please contact me as soon as possible with details of what you can do to help me organize this Reunion.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

POSTAL CODE: _____

TELEPHONE: _____

Mail to: Homecoming '84 Class Reunion
430 Athabasca Hall
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta
Canada T6G 2E8

The University of Alberta Alumni Association

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New Trail ISSN: 0824-8125 is published four times per year by the University of Alberta Alumni Association. Freelance submissions are welcome; address all inquiries to the Editor in care of the Alumni Office.

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New Trail

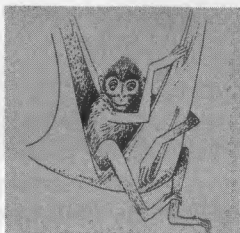
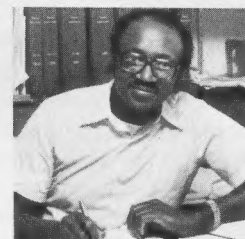
Volume 38 Number 4

Spring 1984

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When Bert Fraser-Reid was invited to attend a chemistry symposium in Pretoria he anguished over the decision to go or not. He went and his special report appears in this issue: South Africa through the eyes of a black scientist.



17 Rima's Story

One of the latest releases from the University of Alberta Press is an interesting and heartwarming story of a tiny spider monkey. Behind the telling of Rima's story there is also a story.

21 Project Productivity

The issue of productivity is one of cardinal importance to government, business and labor alike. Indeed it is critical to the entire Canadian nation as it struggles to free itself from the grips of inflation, and a group of U of A students have set about providing a national forum on productivity.



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Cover photograph by Bob Iveson

Cover

Not all the children at play in Saskatoon's Kinsmen Park are real. Twenty-eight of them are the work of sculptors Bob Iveson and Tommie Gallie, University of Alberta graduates who won a national competition on the occasion of Saskatoon's centennial. (See page 24.)

The Editor

Of Sinews and Spirit

Not long ago I came across a quotation attributed to Samuel Butler (the later Samuel Butler, I would suppose) to the effect that the sinews of art and literature, just as those of war, are money.

That that thought could well be extended to include learning, at least in the university context, along with art and literature is being amply demonstrated at the University these days. Even as I write this, my mind keeps returning to the question of how we will be able to produce *New Trail* and mail it to an increased number of Alumni in the coming year when the dollars available for doing so have decreased not only in relative but in real terms. What compromises can be made—or need compromises be made? Is there some way that *New Trail* can emerge and be better? Leaner but not meaner, you might say.

Across campus the question repeats itself inexorably, demanding an answer: "How will more be done with less?" All too often there is no satisfactory answer to be found. The more done with less can only be less done more, the total of which is even less. There are no magical solutions, only very real and very painful ones.

We'd Like to Hear From You

New Trail welcomes your contributions. Let us know what you are doing now (see page 26) or send us your memories of your days on campus or of someone associated with the University (see page 5).

Or perhaps you would like to send us an article, or have suggestions about an article we could do.

The next New Trail advertising and copy deadline is April 10.

A university, however, is more than the total of the elements which are its sinews, bones and flesh, as immensely important as these are. A university requires spiritual as well as corporeal renewal, and in recent months there have been some important developments in this regard at the University of Alberta. Foremost among these is the strategic planning effort being mounted, details of which will be found in the Campus Reporter section of this issue.

Some very basic questions are being asked, and the answers could profoundly affect the nature of the University. The members of the planning committees—including Alumni representative to the Board of Governors Dave Usher—have been given an important trust. In a very real sense, the future of the University is in their hands.

The University Senate, in its capacity as a channel between the campus and the community, is also concerning itself with the spirit of the University with its task force on ethics. To date only preliminary work has been done, but in the next year or two there will no doubt be an abundance of interesting gleanings as the task force continues with its investigations.

The topic of ethics is a timely one (has it not always been?) and as broad as it is timely. Quite coincidentally, moral questions are central to two of the feature articles appearing in this issue of *New Trail*.

The first is an extremely interesting report on his visit to South Africa written by Bert Fraser-Reid, a chemist who earned his doctoral degree from the U of A in 1964. Dr. Fraser-Reid is black. We are extremely pleased to be able to print the impressions he gathered in the course of his visit.

Another feature derives from the recent publication of a rather special book by the University of Alberta Press. While the book recalls the escapades of a monkey who came to be a beloved member of a truly extraordinary family of homesteaders in the tropical rain forest of Mexico, it also has much to say about man's relationship to his fellow man and to the monkeys and apes who are his closest

relatives among all living creatures. The story of the telling of the tale of *Rima, The Monkey's Child* is one of both tragedy and triumph—the tiny monkey's story would be told, and it was.

The third feature article in this issue is to date entirely a success story. It is the story of three students who decided that they could put on Canada's most important business conference of the year, and with the help of other students they are succeeding. The story itself points to no ethical questions, but I cannot think of the many students working together to assure the success of the Productivity Symposium without being reminded of the words of a student who addressed Senate as it prepared to establish its task force on ethics.

I do not remember the student's name, but I remember the eloquence with which he spoke. It was an eloquence springing not from rhetoric and ringing phrases but from sincerity of feeling and a certain amount of despair. He had been asked to address the subject of ethics from a student's view (just as others had spoken on the subject from their diverse perspectives), and he spoke about alienation and cynicism, about how he saw his fellow students making major decisions without so much as a passing thought to the possible moral or ethical implications. He also spoke about the pressure put upon students to compete with each other, by marking systems which demand failures and by severely restricted access to quota programs. He had been told, he said, of a student whose pen had ceased to function during an exam being refused the loan of another by his classmates—his failure would improve their own chances for success.

How different with the students who are staging the Productivity Symposium. They are succeeding together; the success of one contributing to the success of another.



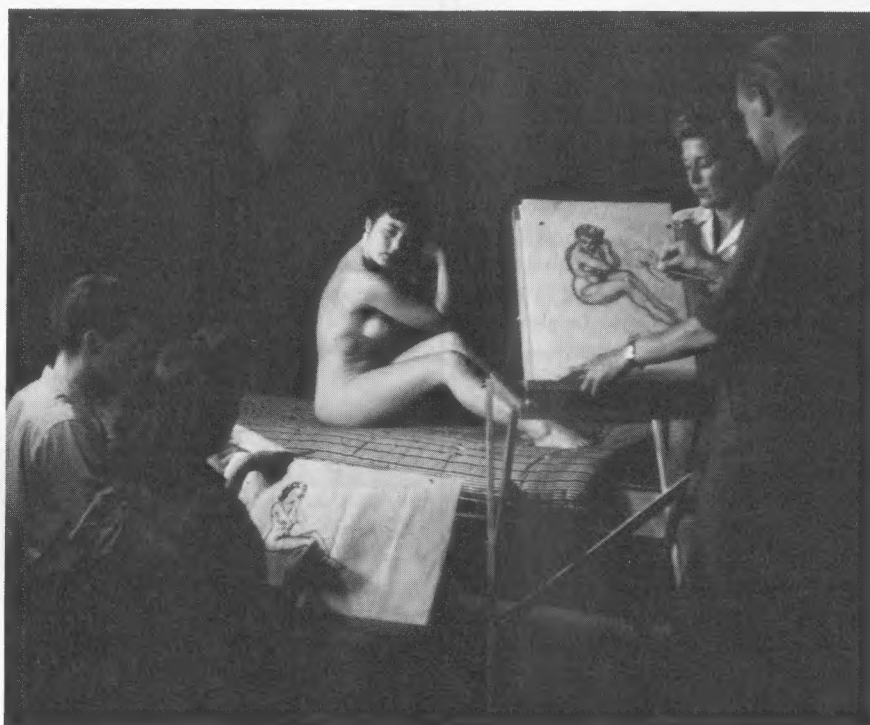
Rick Pilger
Editor

Drawing on My Experiences

by Charles Crockford, '62 BEd

A friend of mine once told me that the only thing he learned at university was how to open beer bottles with a quarter. Perhaps that is true for him, but it certainly isn't so for me.

I'll always remember the first art class I attended at the University of Alberta in the late 1950s. Being a typical first-year student and therefore on the lookout for any courses that appeared to be "easy", I couldn't believe my good fortune when I came across a course described in the university calendar as an introduction to drawing from the model—I had belonged to my home town's sketch club, so naturally I thought I knew all about drawing. I immediately enrolled in the course and turned up at the first drawing class with enough pencils to start a sidewalk business and enough paper to redesign the Sistine Chapel ceiling. After carefully tacking the paper to the drawing board, I sat back and waited for the instructor. A minute later, the professor came into the room followed by a very attractive young lady wearing a fur-fabric coat. Golly gee whiz, I thought, this is great—the model has very good cheekbones and the fur-fabric coat (which was just coming into fashion at that time) should give some interesting textural effects. The professor looked around, saw the students were ready to begin, and said to the model, "All right, start posing." The young lady stepped onto the modelling platform, unbuttoned her coat, let it slide off her shoulders, and—lo and behold!—there she was, standing in front of me in all her natural glory (which, I might add, was considerable). To say I was surprised would be like saying Mount Everest is a large hill. After all, this was Alberta, the province whose then-premier gave radio church services, the province which at that time did not even sell vodka in its liquor stores. Yet here I was, confronted by a heart-beatingly attractive nude female. Up to this



point I hadn't even heard of *Playboy* magazine let alone seen one of its centrefolds.

Since I wanted to appear to be a worldly young man who was quite accustomed to drawing nudes (even though the models I had previously drawn were kindly old gentlemen who fell asleep in their chairs if their poses lasted longer than 15 minutes), I felt I shouldn't let my surprise get the better of me so I proceeded with what I thought was an absolutely brilliant ploy—that of sharpening my pencils until I resolved how to handle the situation. Finally, after sharpening my pencils down to one-inch stubs, I looked up and saw the other members of the class sharpening *their* pencils down to one-inch stubs. Apparently I wasn't the only student in the room who had led a sheltered life. After what seemed an hour (but was really only a minute), I began to feel rather foolish about my approach. Males had presumably seen nude females before (perhaps even in Alberta!) so I forced myself to imagine the figure in front of me was a 75-year-old clothed male and began to draw.

Such was my introduction to university art courses. After a while I be-

came very blasé about nude models and even started to complain about those who were too fat, too thin, or had pimples in the wrong places. And I'll always remember the one model who spent her between-pose breaks looking at our drawings. This would have been fine except that when doing so she did not put on a robe. We sat on low benches while drawing, and when this amply-endowed young lady stood behind us and leaned forward to get a better look at what we were doing, the effect of having her bosom six inches from our noses was somewhat unnerving—I think I broke three pencils each class until the instructor asked her to put something on before she left the modelling stand.

I can also recall another model who lived in the country. One day she arrived late and when apologizing for her tardiness mentioned she had been painting some of the buildings on her farm. After she had started to pose, we were able to tell her that—judging by a circle of paint on a particular part of her anatomy—she had painted her outdoor convenience blue!

Obviously, I learned a lot at university—but I still can't open beer bottles with a quarter. ◇

Campus Reporter

New Vice-President (Academic) Chosen

J. Peter Meekison, currently deputy minister of Alberta Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs (FIGA), has been named vice-president (academic) of the University of Alberta for a five-year term commencing July 1, 1984.

Dr. Meekison, currently on full-time leave from the University's department of political science, is certainly aware of the magnitude of the duties his new position will entail and of the complexity of the issues now before the University. Prior to accepting a series of appointments with the Government of Alberta, Dr. Meekison served the University in various capacities, including chairman of the department of political science, associate dean of the faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, and chairman of the University Library committee.

In his government service, Dr. Meekison has been engaged in a wide variety of activities that have touched on the constitution of Canada, the country's viability, and its integrity as a unified nation. As deputy minister of FIGA he was involved in such matters as relationships between the provincial and federal governments, participation in numerous national and international conferences and congresses, preparation of provincial responses to the Macdonald Royal Commission, Senate reform, and to other matters with wide implications.

During Dr. Meekison's leave from the University, he has maintained numerous contacts with the academic institution. He has taught undergraduate students, supervised doctoral and master of arts students and has engaged fully in the life of the institution. A scholar with many publications, invited lectures, and addresses to his name, he has earned a high reputation in the academic community.

Dr. Meekison is a graduate of Duke University, the University of Western Ontario, and the University of British Columbia. He is married with two teen-aged children.

The vice-president (academic) has a major influence in many of the deci-



Dr. Meekison

sions that are made for the University regarding academic content, courses, quotas, and so on. One of Dr. Meekison's major responsibilities in his new position will be to head the effort being made in strategic planning for the future of the University.

The University Looks to the Future

The University has set for itself the task of developing a long-range institutional planning strategy.

In the words of George Baldwin, who in his capacity as the institution's vice-president (academic) has been named chief operational officer for the planning strategy: "There is strong conviction that we must, as an institution, take charge of our future and shape it according to a deliberate and conscious strategy derived from our best judgement of what it is we individually and collectively want to be and do."

The first major advance towards that strategy is being launched upon what Dr. Baldwin refers to as a "broken front". There are four fragments to this front — four strategic planning groups attempting to come to grips with four distinct sets of issues of wide and basic concern to the future of the University.

The first planning group was named on December 21 of last year and charged with the examination of

"University Capabilities and Capacities." The 12 members of this group will look at a variety of topics basic to the nature of the University. These include the size of the University, its optimal enrolment and mix of programs, existing quotas, the institution's role vis-à-vis the colleges, and the desirability of a common first year program for all students before they embark upon studies specific to their interests.

Subsequent to the naming of the first planning group, three other groups were formed: one to assess the need for computer literacy and the place of computer services for teaching, learning, research, community and administrative purposes; another to deal with the challenge of establishing new programs and to examine the implications of the instruction of new programs for the funding of on-going programs; and another to investigate the University's capability and potential in graduate studies and in research activity of various kinds.

Recognizing the faculties and departments as "the custodians of intrinsic disciplinary values" and their "special responsibility, in the first instance, to examine the academic issues of priority that involve and indicate them," another planning effort will be launched at that level. Each unit will be asked to consider what it can do best, what it should be doing and how it should be developing, which of its present activities can be slowed down or phased out, what could possibly be done in co-operation with other units, and how some of its goals could be accomplished in new or modified ways.

As some direction to the academic plans begins to emerge, the units which provide support services will also become involved — support units such as the Library, computing services, and the registrar's office, becoming involved relatively early on.

The University will also look beyond campus for input into the planning. President Horowitz made reference to this when he introduced the planning effort to Fall Convocation on November 19:

"We cannot do the entire job on our own. Especially if we continue to

value accessibility to university education for all people who are qualified and who are interested, we must plan with other institutions. . . ." and "Of course we know that as a provincial university we shall continue to depend to a great extent on annual government allocations and so we must work closely with ministers and with their senior deputies in the departments of government."

In introducing the new long-range planning effort to the campus, Vice-President Baldwin advised some "measured pessimism" suggesting that the period of financial constraint will in all probability continue for the foreseeable future.

He also encouraged the realization apparent in a response he had received when the desirability of the planning effort was first discussed: "Yes, we have always seen the answer in terms of growth. But just because we have always done it that way does not mean that is the way we have to continue."

Engineering Centre Established

A new incorporated, non-profit company is being established on campus with major funding from the Government of Alberta and the Devonian Group.

The Centre for Frontier Engineering Research (C-FER) will concentrate on research related to materials, design, and construction of facilities for Arctic and offshore development. Peter Adams, dean of the Faculty of Engineering at the University of Alberta since 1976 has been named president of the centre.

According to Dr. Adams, the exploitation of Canada's Arctic and offshore resources requires a variety of structures, and their development provides unique opportunities for Canadian organizations to participate in the supply, engineering and construction associated with these. There is, he says, "a perceived lack of Canadian expertise in these areas that, if allowed to continue, could result in many of the benefits from energy-related de-

velopments leaving the country."

C-FER has been established to serve as a focal point for the research and development necessary to promote and enhance Canadian engineering and industrial participation in such projects.

Funding comes from several sources, with major donations from the Government of Alberta and the Devonian Group of Charitable Foundations. The former is contributing \$1.88 million over five years, and the latter is supplying \$2.5 million over the same period. In addition, Algoma Steel, the Steel Company of Canada, AMCA International, CanOcean Resources, Hanson Materials Engineering (Western), Bow Valley Industries, and Nova, An Alberta Corporation have combined to provide a further \$.6 million.

The University is providing office space, laboratories and equipment, and up to three visiting university staff members, whose salaries will be subsidized by the University while they are seconded to the centre.

According to A.E. (Ernie) Pallister, chairman of the C-FER board and president of Pallister Resource Management, there were several factors involved in the placement of the centre in Edmonton, a major one being the University of Alberta, which, he says, "is well known for the quality of its Engineering Faculty, the excellence of its facilities, and for the close links that exist between the faculty and industrial community."

C-FER began operations earlier this year, and Dr. Adams has begun a "phased-in" transition from the dean's office to the new centre.

University Professors Named

Two of the University of Alberta's most respected academics have been named "university professors". They bring the number of university faculty members holding that distinction to 12.

Mary Spencer and Ronald Coutts are the latest appointees to the professorships created in 1967 to recog-

nize individuals of particular merit already on staff whose work and responsibilities are interdisciplinary in nature and to assist in the "recruitment of outstanding scholars to the staff."

Dr. Spencer is internationally known for her research related to ethylene (a colorless, inflammable gas used as a source of many organic compounds and important in agriculture) and to energy production and utilization in plants. Her work has been recognized through her election to the Royal Society of Canada and the Chemical Institute of Canada. Dr. Spencer first joined the University of Alberta faculty in 1953 with an appointment in the department of biochemistry; in 1963, she moved to the department of plant science.

Dr. Coutts has gained wide respect in the academic community for his research which traverses various disciplines. His interests include the analysis of drugs, drug metabolism, toxicity of drugs, and neurochemistry, and he has played a key role in building at the University a strong, active neurochemical group which draws staff from both the Faculty of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences

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and the department of psychiatry. His expertise has led Dr. Coutts to appear as an expert witness on drug analysis in numerous court cases and to his involvement in directing the drug testing programs for both the 1978 Commonwealth Games and the 1983 University Games.

A fellow of the Chemical Institute of Canada, of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and of the Royal Society of Canada, he is currently the assistant dean (graduate studies) of the Faculty of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, which he joined in 1966.

Computing Team Triumphs

When the University of Alberta's computer programming team returned home from New Mexico in November, it had a presentation to make

to the department of computing science — the first place trophy plaque from the Association for Computing Machinery's regional competition.

The University of Alberta team surpassed competitors from such institutions as the Universities of Arizona and New Mexico to emerge as the best in the ACM's mountain region (corresponding to the Mountain Time zones in the U.S. and Canada).

The competition involves trying to produce as many correct computer solutions to a given set of problems as possible within a set time. Working at a single computer terminal, the University of Alberta team of Brian Bray, Stuart Lomas, Don Reble and Dan Wilson was able to correctly solve four of the six problems posed within the six-hour time limit on its way to victory. The contest was held at the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology in Socorro, New Mexico.

The win earned the team the right to compete in the ACM International Competition being held in Philadelphia this year.

Firefighter's Chair

A professorship dedicated to treatment, teaching and research related to burn injuries is being established thanks to a \$500,000 donation from the Firefighter's Burn Treatment Society of Edmonton to the University of Alberta Hospitals.

The selection of the professor to occupy the Firefighter's Chair in Burns is being made by a joint committee of the University, the University of Alberta Hospitals, and The Firefighter's Burn Treatment Society. The individual selected will be expected to maintain on-going liaison with the society, serving as director of the Firefighter's Burn Unit in the University Hospitals.

The academic appointment associated with the endowed chair is in the department of surgery's division of plastic surgery, within the Faculty of Medicine. The professor holding the appointment will be responsible for initiating research programs in the general field of the treatment and rehabilitation of burn patients and for supervision of related undergraduates

and graduate teaching.

Funding for the appointment will come from income generated by the Firefighter's endowment which will be matched by Alberta Advanced Education.

Promoting Peace

The following report is reprinted from the December 2, 1984 issue of the weekly University bulletin, Folio:

It was standing room only in the V-Wing of Physics last week when members of the University community took the first steps toward the creation of a University-based peace initiative.

Responding to a letter circulated by Gordin Kaplan, Henry Kreisel, Bob Crawford, Loren Hepler, John McDonald, and Stuart Woods, more than 150 concerned staff discussed eligibility for and the mandate of a peace organization designed to "promote peace by way of fewer (not more) weapons, with initial emphasis on nuclear weapons."

Vice-President (Research) Kaplan, a director of the Toronto-based Science for Peace, was chairman of the meeting. He stressed at the outset that a balanced reduction in armaments was critical to world peace, and he suggested that a key role of the yet-unnamed group should be to educate the public in this regard. "While the danger of nuclear war may seem obvious to many of us, the public and the politicians seem oblivious to the dangers inherent in the current arms race," he stated.

The group appeared unanimous in its view that providing access to information was its most critical role "We have the expertise to analyse claims and counter-claims and distribute the information to the public in layman's terms" suggested one faculty member, adding that this applied to both the University and the wider community. Another role of the group, suggested Bob Crawford, chairman of chemistry, was to be vocal in support of positive ventures for peace. To that end, members of the group were asked to sign a letter to Prime Minister Trudeau which applauded the peace initiatives he put forward recently. ♦

The Alumni Golden Jubilee Award

Each year the Alumni Association of the University of Alberta presents the Alumni Golden Jubilee Award to an individual who has made a significant contribution to the University of Alberta. That individual need not necessarily be an alumnus or alumna of the University.

Nominations are now being accepted for the 1984 Alumni Golden Jubilee Award, which is to be presented during the ceremonies of Fall Convocation 1984, to be held on Saturday, November 24, 1984.

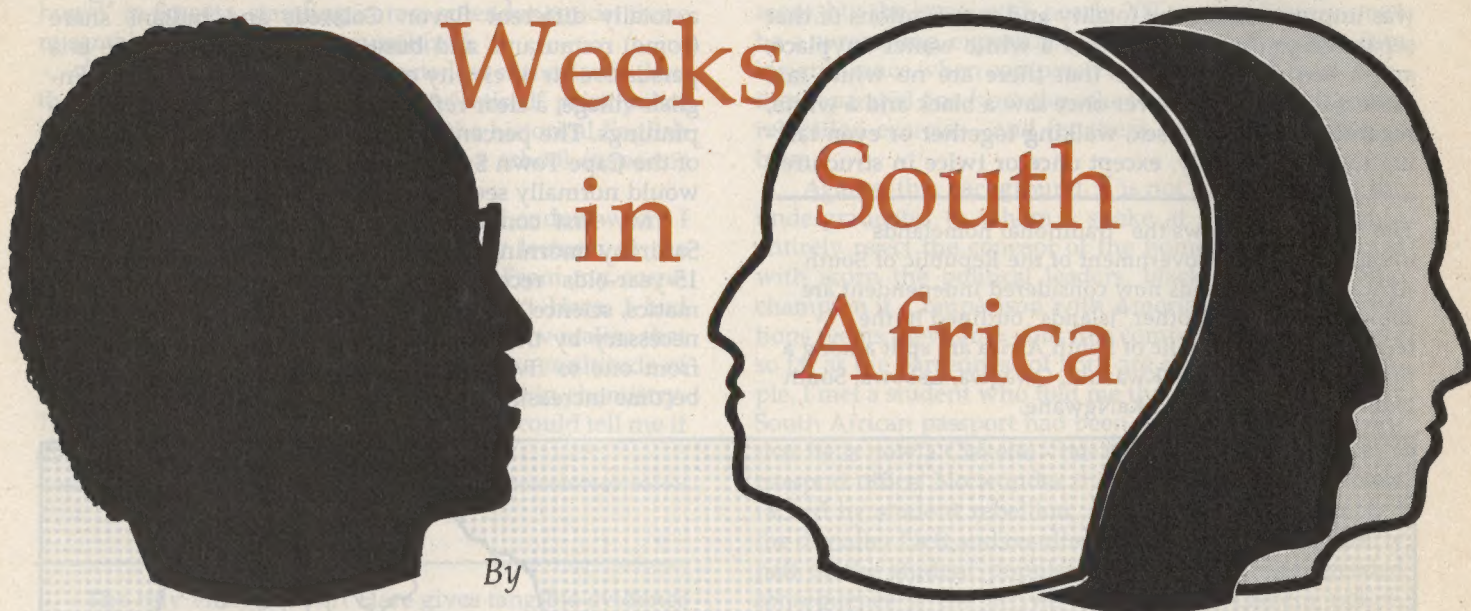
Nominations should be made in writing and addressed to:

Alumni Golden Jubilee Award
Office of Alumni Affairs
430 Athabasca Hall
University of Alberta
Edmonton
T6G 2E8

The deadline for nominations is May 30, 1984.

SPECIAL REPORT

My Three Weeks in South Africa



By

Bert Fraser-Reid, '64 PhD

A Black Scientist Visits the Land of Apartheid

I went to South Africa to present an invited lecture at a symposium on "The Chemistry of Natural Products" held in Pretoria in August of 1982 under the sponsorship of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. After receiving the invitation, I had first determined that the organizing committee knew that I was black. Then came a lengthy period in which I wrestled with the decision to accept or decline. I sought advice from a wide variety of sources including the president of a Nigerian University, a white South African Jewish doctor, a number of black American chemists, and Arthur Ashe. I finally accepted the invitation, making a request for permission to visit institutions engaged in the scientific education of non-whites.

And so I arrived in South Africa on July 24, 1982. During the following 22 days, I spent one week at the symposium, I visited universities for non-white (and whites), and I visited Soweto, the squalid black township festering on the outskirts of Johannesburg. Add to this two days spent in the Kruger National Park, and it will

be immediately apparent that any assessment I make is necessarily superficial. In addition, 90 per cent of my time was spent with university teachers who are scientists, white, and largely of English heritage. My impressions, therefore, are drawn from an extremely small sample, numerically and otherwise.

I have had no formal training in political or social science. My awareness comes from having spent my youth in Jamaica, then a British colony, mostly black, with a highly-educated elite that provided tangible evidence for the possibility of upward mobilization through education. Most of my life has been spent in a white nation, Canada, and I now reside below the Mason-Dixon Line in the U.S.A. I therefore know of the aspirations of the underprivileged third-world people of my youth, and of the insults and hurts of institutionalized racism.

My first stop in South Africa, Pretoria, seemed clean and prissy, very much like another capital city, Ottawa. My second stop, Johannesburg, was bustling and full of skyscrapers, much like Toronto or Atlanta. But the resem-

SPECIAL REPORT

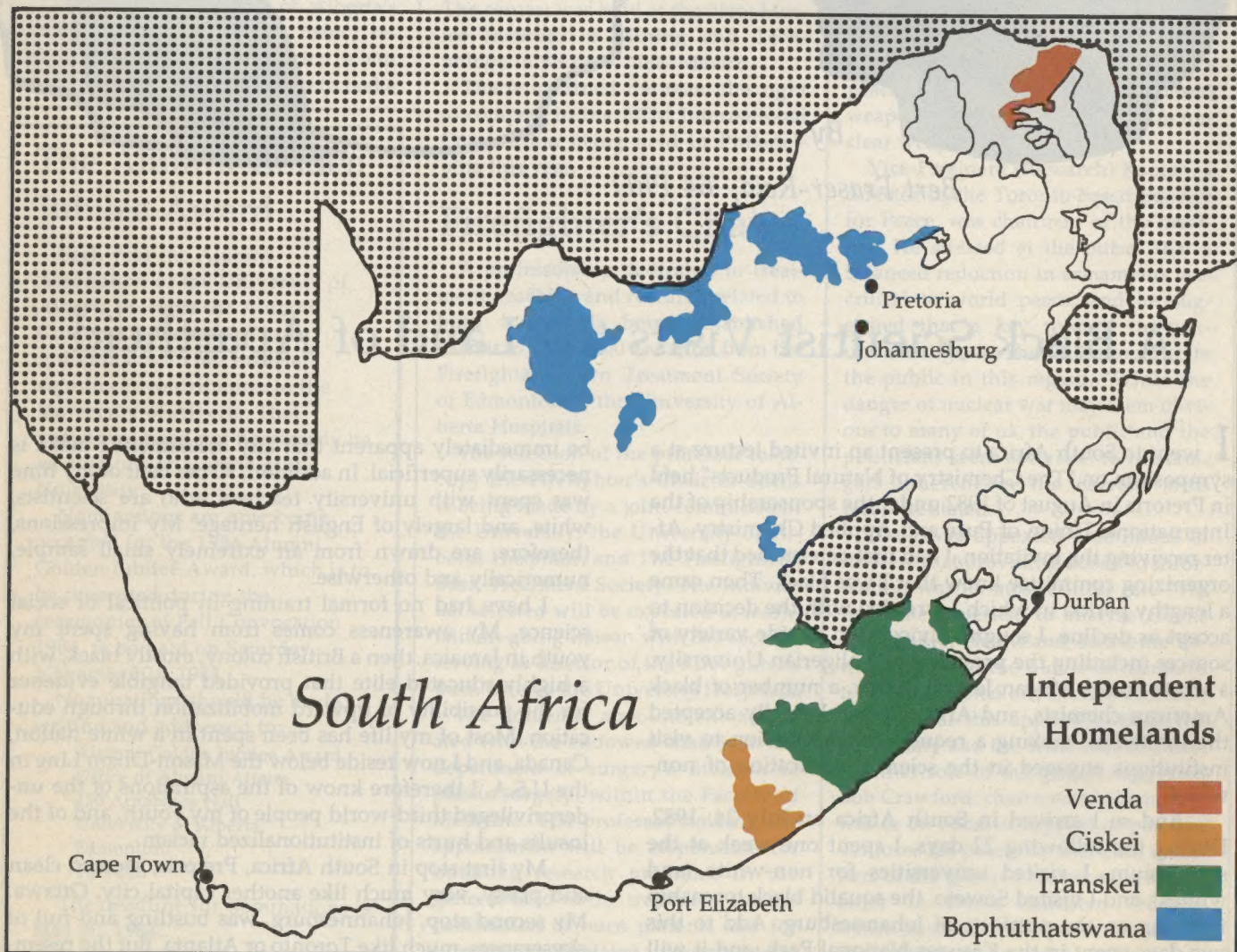
blances stop there. I knew that the word apartheid meant "separation of the races", and I fully expected segregated restaurants and washrooms such as existed in the United States 20 years ago - and I was not disappointed. Indeed, I was refused entry to a Pretoria cinema. Nevertheless, I was unprepared for the totality and ramifications of that separateness. I never once saw a white waiter anyplace, and a taxi driver told me that there are no white taxi drivers in Pretoria. I never once saw a black and a white, regardless of age and sex, walking together or even talking together casually, except once or twice in structured

The map below shows the "traditional homelands" designated by the Government of the Republic of South Africa. The homelands now considered independent are shown in color. The other "islands" outlined in the territory of the Republic of South Africa are split among a further six homelands: Kwazulu, Qwaqwa, Lebowa, South Ndbele, Gazankulu, and KaNgwane.

situations - for instance, at the "international hotels" which are open to blacks. (At nearly \$90 per night, it is not surprising that there was not an abundance of black clients at Johannesburg's Carlton Towers.)

The third city I visited was Cape Town, and this gave a totally different flavor. Coloreds and Indians share (some) restaurants and buses, and in general there is a persuasive air of civility and grace reminiscent of an English village, a clear reflection of the city's British underpinnings. The percentage of darkskins I saw at a concert of the Cape Town Symphony was about the same as one would normally see at the Metropolitan Opera.

My first contact with black education came on a Saturday morning visit to Soweto where gifted 13 to 15-year-olds receive advanced instruction in mathematics, science and communication skills. The last made necessary by the fact that the children speak anywhere from one to five African languages at home but must become increasingly proficient in English and Afrikaans.



SPECIAL REPORT

The standards were really not very high, but I was struck by the enthusiasm and eagerness of the students. The majority assured me that they wanted to be doctors, but only one little girl was frank enough to say that her motivation was financial. When I saw the "doctor's house" in Soweto, standing in rare splendor amidst those miserable shacks, I fully sympathized.

The teachers, all white, were no less enthusiastic than their students. The co-ordinator is a "retired" principal of a prestigious boys' school in one of the historical English enclaves, while the math teacher is a school inspector who gives up his Saturday mornings.

On Saturday, July 24 I flew to East London where I was met by Dr. Fred Scott, a chemistry lecturer at the black University of Fort Hare at Alice. From my correspondence leading up to my visit to Fort Hare, I had assumed that Dr. Scott would be black. I now realize that it would be an extremely difficult task, for a multitude of reasons, for a black to have acquired a PhD in chemistry. Thus, not only did I not meet one, nobody could tell me if one existed.

"Politics"

The tiny village of Fort Hare gives tangible evidence of the zeal of former missionaries. The University itself is an upgraded Presbyterian college, and a Catholic hospital still serves a vast hinterland. But a sad, sad sight was the Catholic high school, Lovedale, whose gardens, now unkempt and overgrown, belie a previous age of elegance. During their 100-year history, Lovedale and Fort Hare produced some of Africa's most eminent sons, including Sir Seretse Khama, Robert Mugabe and Milton Obote. (I was privileged to spend an hour with Scottish physicist James Davidson who in his 50 years of teaching at Fort Hare has seen many of them come and go and has some penetrating recollections.) How incredible, therefore, that the main building of Lovedale with its spiral staircase, gracious clock tower, fully-equipped science lab, and spacious auditorium, all in excellent physical condition, should lie abandoned and unused. Why? Apparently because of "politics", the catch-all phrase with which so many South Africans account for the inexplicable and indefensible.

The University of Fort Hare is in the "homeland" called the Ciskei which was apparently the "traditional" home of some of the Xhosa people. (The proper pronunciation of Xhosa incorporates a low metallic click - but I had to settle for "causa".) The rest of the Xhosa people are in the Transkei, which is separated from the Ciskei by a narrow strip of the Republic of South Africa. If this sounds odd, consider that Bophuthatswana consists of six "island" enclaves in the "sea" of the Republic of South Africa. All blacks are classified as belonging to one of these homelands, even the many millions who have lived

in the Johannesburg-Soweto-Sopia Town axis since birth. The cost, financial and human, in establishing these homelands has been incalculable. Descendants of the original 1820 English settlers in the Ciskei have been paid handsomely for their farms by the South African government, but the break with nearly 200 years of history must be a wrenching experience. But that trauma pales into insignificance when compared with that of the black families separated one from the other and from friends in the relocation exercise - and for them there is no monetary balm.

Against this background, it is not surprising that the undergraduates to whom I spoke at Fort Hare should entirely reject the concept of the homelands and regard with scorn the political leaders, black and white, who champion it. Comparison with America's Indian reservations seems inevitable - but this comparison extends only so far as the barrenness of both are concerned. For example, I met a student who told me that his application for a South African passport had been rejected on the grounds that he is now a Ciskeite - but the Ciskei does not have a passport office! No wonder then that Fort Hare has been racked by student rebellion, such as that which erupted the day after I left and resulted in the suspension of nearly half of the student population. An even more dreaded consequence is the arrival of the black Ciskei police, who are usually brought in to restore order. Their techniques include brutal whippings, which in one case cost a girl an eye. The students see the police as goons and enforcers of a puppet president. Most North American adults will recall the "revolting students" of the '60s and the similar excesses of law enforcement officers. Nevertheless, it was interesting to be told by a student that the white police would be preferable since they are more disciplined and more sensitive to public outrage.

The efforts and achievements of the chemistry students and their teachers at Fort Hare, in spite of all this, cannot be overstated. There is a dearth of even the most elementary support personnel; lecturers and the handful of graduate students must do the teaching, demonstrating, maintenance, preps, grading, recitations, and so on. And the level of equipment is uneven (being superlative, and under-utilized, in biochemistry). However, it was touching to witness the eagerness of the students as they huddled in groups, helping one another in the laboratories, or as they listened intently to the two "chalk-talk" seminars that I presented.

Most students to whom I spoke said they would prefer to be at the "white" universities, particularly Cape Town and Rhodes, which have reputable science departments. However, for a non-white to go to these universities requires ministerial permission, usually not obtained if the subject is offered at "his" university. The result is that non-white undergraduates in engineering or medicine but not in chemistry, for example, are allowed to go to white universities.

SPECIAL REPORT

The confusion is further compounded by the English-Afrikaner polarization, making the tertiary educational system duplicative, costly and inefficient. Consider the following: Rands Afrikaans University was built 20 years ago although Witwatersrand, the nation's best known university, is half an hour away by car. The chemistry department at RAU has two lecturers in organic chemistry; since one was on sabbatical leave when I was there, the other, an internationally-known researcher, ran the whole show, including fixing and operating the NMR, demonstrating the labs, and so on. About 1,000 miles away the situation is similar, with the 20-year-old University of Port Elizabeth only two hours away from Rhodes. These Afrikaans universities were built although their older counterparts (Pretoria, Orange Free State, and Stellenbosch) are all on the decline numerically, as indeed are all South African universities. The result is that Fort Hare

(black) and PE (Afrikaans) are two hours on either side of Rhodes (English). RAU and Pretoria are within one hour of each other, as well as of Wits. Western Cape (coloreds and Indians), Stellenbosch (Afrikaans) and Cape Town (English) are within two hours drive of one another.

The chemistry departments in all of these universities are trying to offer full undergraduate *and* graduate programs at a time when white enrolment is sharply declining. These excesses are attributed to the fact that the nation must accommodate the desire of white undergraduates to live close to home. Note these solicitous provisions in a nation whose major industry, gold mining, requires black laborers to be separated from their families for periods ranging up to 18 months.

Desperate Shortage

The supply of students is spread even more thinly if one now adds the *technikons* that are being established to train technicians. The financial cost of all this duplication of basic facilities must be mind-boggling and it is taking its toll. Thus the nation's first superconductor (a 400 MHz) was being delivered at the CSIR in Pretoria while I was there.

It may have been because I was around chemists, but I was aware of the desperate shortage of technologists at all levels. For example, one of the three plants involved in converting coal into oil wanted to take all of the year's crop of chemistry majors. As a result, the graduate schools are nearly empty. The white population is declining, and immigration is not filling the need for technicians and suddenly the long neglect of black education - an act of commission rather than omission - has come home to roost. For what is needed in the '80s is no longer the black manual labor force upon which the nation's pre-eminence in gold was founded, but high technology.

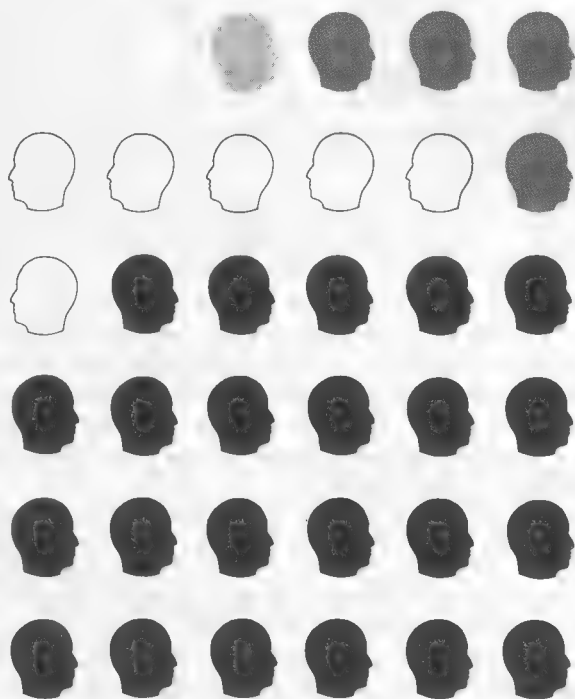
A young manager told me with pride of the efforts being made in his company to train black workers to run chromatography columns. This type of sudden upgrading would be difficult under any circumstances, but the absence of a solid base of primary education among the blacks makes the task colossal.

I repeatedly sought explanations for the absence of an infrastructure of church-affiliated primary schools such as is commonplace throughout most former British colonies. This deficiency has resulted in the lack of an educated elite comparable to the civil service, judiciary and teachers in Jamaica, many of whom obtained their higher education in Britain.

It is tempting to suggest that the frenetic activity in technical education in Soweto and the Universities of Fort Hare and Western Cape is merely an attempt to provide the nation with the new type of labor force it now needs, technical rather than manual. The fact that the money for this comes, not from the government, but from the

Population

Shown below is the approximate makeup of the population of South Africa (including the homelands) by "color": Asians (3%), Coloreds (11%), White (18%), Black (68%). Each figure represents approximately 700,000 people. (1981 Population: 24.8 million)



SPECIAL REPORT

Anglo-American mining conglomerate gives some substance to this charge. However, it would be a gross injustice to impute any such base motives to the small band of teachers I met in Soweto or at the universities. Their dedication was genuine and not for sale.

Generally speaking, there seemed to be an encouraging number of blacks going into the study of science and related subjects. The costliness of their education bespeaks the commitment of their parents and themselves. I told two students from Soweto who were doing their MSc in physical chemistry at Fort Hare that I cannot imagine how they could have studied for their high school exams in the inhospitable and enervating circumstances of Soweto. Electricity had arrived only two years before, and with two (three? four? five, who knows?) million people stacked one against the other, one can never escape far from one's neighbor and his noise. The amazing response of these young men was that they were much better off than their peers from rural areas. At least they could spend their days in the library at Wits University searching out the knowledge that their unqualified teachers could not supply. (A recent survey showed that four out of 10 black science teachers were unqualified to teach their subject.)

A Great Connundrum

The educated corps now being trained presents a great connundrum for the South African nation. These highly-motivated, over-achieving blacks will soon be seeking their places as chemists, economists and technicians in the Johannesburg-Pretoria industrial complex. Can they then be asked to live in vile Soweto and raise their children among the thieves, whores, drunkards, and rapists who abound in any such human jungle? An abiding dynamic for North America's continued vitality, as captured so eloquently in Lorraine Hansberry's *A Raisin in the Sun*, is that parents can ensure the upward mobility of their offspring by working, studying, and investing to move the family out of the ghetto. Some do make it out; unfortunately many cannot. But the dream is still there - and, importantly, there is no law which places a limitation upon that dream.

This leads me to the question of law. I repeatedly told my South African associates, black and white, that in 1958 at a Howard Johnson's in Maryland I was told that I could buy my meal inside, but that I would have to eat it outside. When I related this incident to my students, white and black, at the University of Maryland in 1982, they found it hard to believe. And no wonder because the newly appointed vice chancellor of the University was black. The importance of the law in ensuring the dignity of black Americans cannot be overemphasized. Canada early realized the importance of this and enshrined an anti-discrimination statute in its Bill of Rights. One only



Bert Fraser-Reid recently joined the faculty at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, as a professor of chemistry.

needs to contemplate the explosive situation in Britain, which has resolutely refused to pass appropriate legislation since "it could never happen here."

The dismantling of South Africa's network of insulting laws will not be easy - but then it is not in the offing. During my visit the National Party held its convention and the prime minister announced plans for bringing coloreds and Indians into the government by a very complicated formula. The black majority, 70 per cent strong, was not even mentioned. In spite of this, a split in the National Party resulted because a "conservative" faction rejected these "liberal" excesses.

The system of slavery now operating in South Africa must be as close to that which existed 150 years ago in the U.S.A. as is possible in today's enlightened circumstances. Evidence for this conclusion comes from the absence of trade unions for blacks (and hence the ease in hiring and firing), the convenient "homelands" which provide an unending reservoir of cheap expendable labor, the obsequiousness with which service personnel address patrons as "Master", and so on. The tiny coterie of academics with whom I was privileged to meet seemed to be entirely opposed to this iniquitous system, but the fact that they were mostly English liberals and therefore automatically pitched against the Afrikaner diehards indicates the ease with which the future of non-whites can (or has!) become a political football. Can this smattering of political liberals and the devoted efforts of the teachers in Soweto and Fort Hare undo the years of dedicated, calculated, and singleminded injustices? Only time will tell. And it seems to me that time is running out. ♦

Association News

Homecoming Dates Set

Homecoming '84 has been set for the weekend of September 28 and 29.

The classes to be honored this year include the graduates of 1934 (Gold), 1959 (Silver) and 1924 (Diamond). It is also a special year for the classes of 1944, 1954, 1964, and 1974.

Above all, Homecoming is a time of reunion and the Office of Alumni Affairs welcomes the opportunity to assist class groups who wish to organise their own reunions to coincide with the Homecoming Weekend events.

Planning is now well underway for this year's Homecoming. The weekend activities will commence with a wine-tasting event on the evening of Friday, September 28. The following day, the highlights will include guided tours of campus, a lunch-time speaker (yet to be named) and, of course, the Homecoming Reception,

immediately followed by the Homecoming Banquet and Ball.

On the following day, the Gold and Diamond Classes will be the Special Guests of University of Alberta President and Mrs. Horowitz at a brunch.

Plan to attend. Come with a group.

Passage on the Danube

The Danube. The images which that name conjures up are no more idyllic or spectacular than is the reality: medieval castles, white villages, Baroque churches and castles, green hills, crags and cliffs, and historic and romantic cities.

This summer the Alumni Association is offering graduates an opportunity to see and experience the Danube in an unforgettable manner.

The Danube Passage departs July 14 and returns July 28. In between are two weeks of sheer enjoyment and

beauty. Four of the days and four of the nights will be spent on the Danube itself in a luxurious Austrian cruise ship. Other days and nights will be spent visiting the famous German spa city of Wiesbaden; the two-thousand-year-old city of Passau, sometimes called the "Venice of Bavaria"; Austria's historic Danube steamship town of Grein; the historian's paradise of Melk, Austria; Durnstein, Austria — considered by many to be the most beautiful town on the Danube; historic and modern Budapest, Hungary — known as "The Queen of the Danube"; and Vienna, beautiful Vienna, a rare harmony of architecture, art and music.

All accommodation on *The Danube Passage* is truly deluxe.

Many extras make this holiday special. The trip begins with a gala welcome party and a sightseeing excursion in Weisbaden. A special folk-lore evening takes place in the oldest existing theatre in Austria. All shore excursions are included as part of your Danube cruise. A special dinner with wine and music is included at the famous "Richard the Lion-Hearted" Restaurant in Durnstein. A special Hungarian dinner party and musical folkloric show is planned for Budapest's famed Gundel Restaurant. In Vienna you will thrill to a private performance of a Viennese Concert at the Auersberg Palace, with singing and dancing of the famed Vienna Waltz. Throughout the trip there will be interesting and informative lectures on the history, culture and peoples of the area.

Further details of *The Danube Passage*

History Made

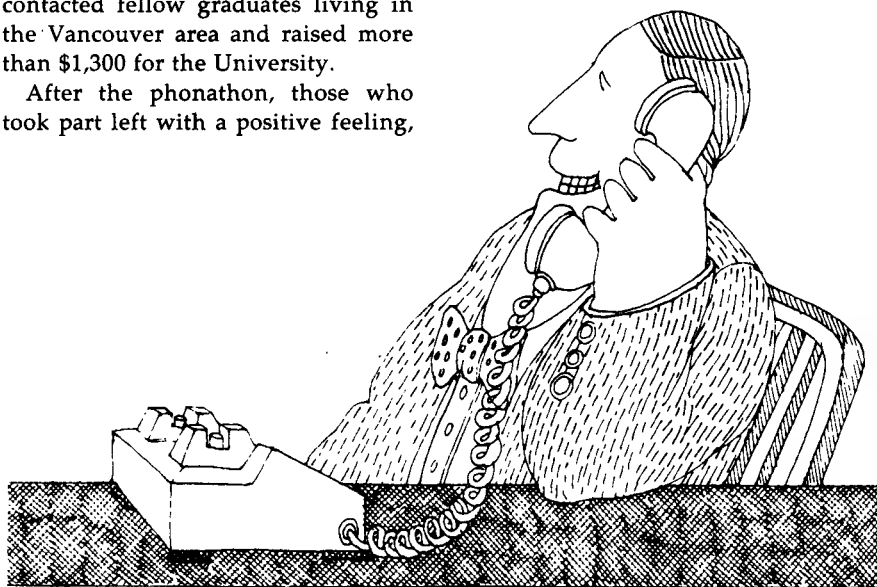
On February 2, the Vancouver Branch made history when it participated in the first-ever U of A Alumni Phonathon.

During the course of two and one-half hours in the early evening of that day, seven volunteers from the Branch contacted fellow graduates living in the Vancouver area and raised more than \$1,300 for the University.

After the phonathon, those who took part left with a positive feeling,

having enjoyed the opportunity to talk with others who feel a commitment to their alma mater.

Other phonathons are now being planned for different locales.



Our Apologies

Due to circumstances beyond our control, the annual Alma Mater Fund Appeal was late in entering the mail this year. We apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused, and we hope that you will continue to support worthwhile initiatives at your University through the Alma Mater Fund.

have already been mailed to most graduates. If you have not yet received a copy of the brochure and would like further information, please contact the Alumni Affairs Office.

Dental Alumni

When the Alberta Dental Association holds its annual convention at Banff Springs Hotel in early June, the Dental Alumni Association of the University of Alberta will be much in evidence.

On Monday, June 4 at a special dinner presentations will be made to members of the 50th and 25th anniversary classes of the University, and the Dental Alumni Association's Outstanding Achievement Award will be conferred.

Vancouver Branch

Secretary Treasurer Audrey Dunlop reports the following:

The Vancouver Branch has had a successful year and is busily organizing the annual general meeting and spring brunch to take place on April 8 at the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club. Hopes are running high for a record attendance. Friends can enjoy the million-dollar view of the Vancouver harbour while being updated

on news of the University by our Edmonton Executive — Mel Julsen, husband of the former Virginia Farmer, Education, will be taking pictures to record the event.

At last year's annual meeting and brunch, Dr. Peter Savaryn gave an inspirational talk and members and guests visited with Dr. Frank Kozar and Susan Peirce, all of whom came from Edmonton for the occasion. Ninety eight were in attendance.

In June, the executive planned a pot luck dinner at the home of Frank and Honey McEvoy. Many members attended as well. The event was very enjoyable.

In the late fall, the executive met and organized a theatre night which 37 enthusiastic alumni supported. The musical was *Gypsy*. The role of Herbie was taken by Tom Shorthouse (husband of Anne Paterson, Arts 1957)

who has contributed much of his musical talent to the alumni over the years.

In addition, a group of the executive responded to the fund-raising team and participated in the one-night phonathon on February 2, 1984. ♦

VANCOUVER

April 8, 1984

Spring Brunch & Annual General Meeting

12:30 p.m.

Royal Vancouver Yacht Club

Special Guests:

John Schlosser

Chairman, U of A Board of Governors

Ed Wachowich

President, Alumni Association

Susan Peirce

Director, Alumni Affairs

\$12.00 per person

TORONTO

April 7, 1984

Spring Get Together

To be held at the home of
Dr. & Mrs. J. Chamberlain

Watch for details in a flyer
in early March

WASHINGTON & U.S. East Coast

March 24, 1984

All Canadian University Association

Eighth Annual Dinner

Manor Country Club
Rockville, Maryland

McGill University will host the dinner this year; guest speaker will be **Dr. William Feindel**, director of the Montreal Neurological Institute.

Invitations have been mailed.

For further information contact
Bernard L. Masters, (703) 273-4480.

CHICAGO

May 18, 1984

Canadian Universities Alumni Night

5 to 7 p.m.

**The University Club
of Chicago**

76 East Monroe Street

Tickets must be reserved in advance and interested alumni should contact the Canadian Consulate General, Chicago, (312) 427-1031.

\$8.00 per person

VICTORIA

April 7, 1984

Annual Dinner

Cocktails at 6:30 p.m.

Dinner at 7:30 p.m.

Election of officers to follow.

Holyrood House, Victoria

Special Guests:

John Schlosser

Chairman, U of A Board of Governors

Ed Wachowich

President, Alumni Association

Susan Peirce

Director, Alumni Affairs

\$13.50 per person

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RIMA'S



STORY

Telling the Tale of a Tailless Monkey

by Rick Pilger

Of Rima's family, Jan Little alone survives. She now lives with her elderly parents in Sacramento, California but hopes one day to return to a life nearer the jungle.

Rima, the tiny spider monkey they had adopted as their own, was the first of the family to go, as so many of her jungle kind, a victim of man's inability to live in harmony not only with the rest of creation but with his fellows.

The others of Rima's family, Rebecca and Harry Lee Little, died from the ravages of an unknown disease in the heart of a jungle far away from the orchard where Rima's tiny body lies buried.

Before he died, Harry put Rima's story to paper. It has recently been published by the University of Alberta Press under the title, *Rima, The Monkey's Child*. It is a story simply told, a warm recollection of the escapades of a very special monkey, but it explores questions which are profound. While it has the appeal that good animal stories always have, it is not just an animal story.

After an hour or so I looked out in the backyard to see Jan standing hesitantly on the path

to the house, and in her arms was the little hairy black monkey. Rima had one long skinny arm reaching up into Jan's hair. She looked more like a huge tarantula than a Spider, but she was silent, content, small dark eyes studying all about her. I got up from the hammock and hurried out.

"You don't realize what you are getting us into, Jan." I protested, albeit weakly.

"I couldn't stand it any longer, Harry. She so wants to live."

Harry Lee Little was a man stubborn in his convictions and especially in his desire to live at peace with all of creation. American-born with long Vermont roots, he was imprisoned in the early 1940s for his refusal to make war. His long search for a better life eventually led him to homestead in Mexico's Lacondon forest, the northernmost penetration of Amazonian flora and fauna. Here the growing season was compatible with a vegetarian diet, and here Harry could maintain a lifestyle in keeping with the limitations imposed by his severely damaged heart muscles. (But not even here would he find peace).

Through mutual friends in the Mexican town of

San Cristobal de Las Casas, Harry met another American drawn south by a search for an alternate lifestyle. As a child, the future Jan Little had barely survived a bout with pneumonia, and it had left her hearing and sight impaired. Years later, left alone with a young child to raise, she looked to Mexico as an escape from transportation restrictions and high income needs.

Soon Jan and Harry were wed, and Jan and four-year-old Becca joined Harry on his rain forest homestead. More than a dozen years later, it was to this extraordinary jungle family—"devoted, erratic, wondering, happy, and hard-pressed," according to Jan—that Rima came.

I shaped the cotton to fit her little mouth, soaked the tip in the warm milk, and held it to her lips. She sucked eagerly. As fast as I could dip it she sucked it dry, resting on my arm with her head back, long skinny hairy legs dangling, one hand firmly in my hair, the other grasping the arm in which I held her. For a moment our eyes met, and I saw the eyes of an infant full of love and gratitude. For a moment I saw nothing of the hairy little body with its long, all too skinny arms and legs. I saw only the soul, as if of a human baby.

Rima was a baby spider monkey orphaned when her mother was "murdered" during a monkey hunt. She came to the Littles as a starving infant with only the most fragile of links to life and survived to become a member of the family—granting Jan and Harry the deference due parents but regarding 17-year-old Becca as a mere sibling, not, therefore, to be taken too seriously. That Rima had somehow lost the prehensile tail so marvelously useful to her kind in their arboreal existence made her all the more human.

Part monkey, part human, and part sprite, Rima touched the Littles deeply: she was a creature capable not only of receiving but of giving love. Life with Rima was never dull, and in her own monkey-human way, she engendered insight into so much of the human condition. This is at the heart of Rima's story as told by Harry Little.

As her play urges grew, we learned quite by accident that she loved to be tossed and tickled. And one morning, when we had become extraordinarily boisterous, I was astonished to hear what could only be monkey laughter right in my ear. She loved to be wrapped round my neck and tickled in the ribs at the same time—and now the laughter in my ear. Jan later de-

scribed it as troll-like. Certainly it was a fairy sound. I put her through the same play maneuvers again and each time I heard a true human laugh, only elfin in its very sweetness and lightness.



Among the visitors to the Littles' Lacondonian homestead during Rima's time was a University of Alberta professor who was destined to play a major role in the telling of Rima's story. George Ball, now chairman of the University's entomology department, had first met the Littles in 1966 in the course of a beetle-collecting expedition. In 1972 his abiding interest in the ground beetle family *Carabidae* again took him to the Lacondon forest, where he was greeted as an old friend by the Littles, whose family had grown to include the tiny tailless monkey. On this expedition, undertaken with a graduate student, Dr. Ball was accompanied by his wife. She and Jan Little became fast friends, cementing the congenial relationship between the two families. (Dr. Ball confesses that his wife is much better at keeping up correspondence than is he.)

The visit was a particular joy for Jan because among the supplies the Balls brought for her and her family were a battery for her hearing aid and audio tapes of the "talking book" sort which she was entitled to receive free as a blind American citizen—although legally blind, Jan has some sight, and that has recently been improved.

She eventually learned to eat, then fall asleep on my lap until bedmaking time—this she would not miss. She roused herself from her

nap and joined in the fun, but as soon as the bed was ready, she was waiting to join Jan on the pillow with her own generous heaps of little woolen blankets and pillows. At this point she could not bear delay. Once a youthful visitor eager for talk tried to keep us up in spite of everything being obviously ready for our retirement. Rima, quickly sensing his inconsideration, began scolding so relentlessly even he became aware of his mistake, and said good-night.

Soon after the Balls' visit, the Littles felt compelled to abandon their home in the rain forest. Not being Mexican citizens, they were unable to own land in that country; their homestead was upon part of the area to which they had helped an Indian friend lay claim. All was fine until the devastating slash-and-burn agricultural practices common to that part of the world began to consume the forest around them, and their friend's land became desirable. Eventually his claim was renounced under land ownership provisions that dated back to the time of the conquistadores, and control of the earth upon which the Littles made their home came to a landowner who was nothing so much as a feudal baron. "The Baron" would have had them stay, but they felt encroached upon and determined to make a new life in the virgin rain forest of the highlands of Guyana.

It was during the first stages of their trying journey in quest of a new home that Rima died. Her family buried her under a young mango tree in an orchard in Las Margaritas, Chiapas, Mexico.

"Back to the jungle—Rima's gone on ahead of us," I said, and to let my tears flow freely went back out to the patio. The band was playing the beautiful, rhythmical melody again. It was well after midnight. I walked and walked and wept.

Tired at last, I went back in. Jan was holding Rima's little body. I looked at the little monkey face, the lips were slightly parted, the face relaxed as in sweetest slumber. I kissed Jan. Becca had gone back to bed. I went back to my hammock.

Finding themselves unwelcome in Guyana, the Littles eventually settled in the Northern interior of Brazil, close to the border with Venezuela and in sight of Pico da Neblina, South America's highest non-Andean peak. Here in 1978 Dr. and Mrs. Ball visited them. ("Harry said it would be the experi-

ence of a lifetime, and it was," says Dr. Ball.)

To reach the Littles' new home, the Balls flew to Sao Gabriel in the Brazilian interior and then travelled 300 miles upriver by motorboat to reach Cucui, the village of 300 persons which was the nearest settlement to the Littles' new jungle abode. From Cucui there still remained a five-day canoe trip up the Rio Demiti before they would reach

RIMA, THE MONKEY'S CHILD was one of eight titles released by the University of Alberta Press in 1983. The tiny monkey's story is by no means typical of the work which the press publishes, but Norma Gutteridge, who took over the direction of the Press when her husband retired in 1979, explains that Rima's tale fits in well with a tradition that the Press has developed: "Every year we try to publish a work of relevance to a non-academic audience," she says.

While the Press's mandate is to publish works of original scholarship, provision for the publishing of serious works of interest to a wider audience than the scholarly community was also made explicit under the arrangements by which the Press receives funding from Alberta Advanced Education, says Mrs. Gutteridge.

Such a work was *Sunfield Painter*, the reminiscences of John Davenall Turner, published in 1982 and subsequently recognized with the Writers' Guild of Alberta non-fiction award. Another award which came the Press's way in 1983 was the Canadian Historical Association's regional history award for A.A. den Otter's *Civilizing the West: The Galts and the Development of Western Canada*.

The Press had yet another reason to celebrate in 1983. Late in the year, the Press was unanimously voted into the Association of American University Presses as the Association's eighty-first member. To gain entry, the Press not only had to submit copies of its publications for the previous two years but also the names and affiliations of the readers who had reported on them, the make-up of the governing committee that had approved them for publication, and full details of its financial support.

A complete catalogue of University of Alberta Press titles can be obtained at no cost by writing:

University Press
450 Athabasca Hall
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta
T6G 2E8

their friends. (The Demiti flows into the Rio Negro near Cucui, and the Negro in turn contributes to the might of the Amazon.)

It was during this visit that Dr. Ball learned of Harry's manuscript telling Rima's story. Harry pointed it out as another of his manuscripts which was growing mould (as indeed it was) and was likely never to be published. (Harry, a sometimes contributor to the Christian Science Monitor, had through the years written a number of book-length manuscripts.) But Rima's story would be told. When the Balls left the jungle, they brought with them the tale of the tiny monkey.

We shall never know for sure just what Rima was, but this much we shall never doubt, that she was sent by her Maker to teach men respect, if not love, for all monkeys. That was her mission, and when it had been fulfilled, her



richly endowed nature was taken back into its Creator's eternal keeping.

Arriving back in Edmonton, Dr. Ball turned to Les Gutteridge, then director of the University of Alberta Press, for advice. Once the manuscript had been retyped, the entomologist-cum-literary agent forwarded it to the Press director asking where he might submit it. As fate would have it, Rima's story so interested Mr. Gutteridge and later the University Press committee that the University of Alberta Press undertook to publish the tale of the tailless monkey.

The first edited version of the manuscript had been exchanged with the author and (considering the difficulty of communication between Alberta and the headwaters of the Amazon) Dr. Ball legally made Harry's literary agent when news of the tragedy in the Brazilian jungle came.

The Littles' sole link with the outside world had been the canoes that brought them mail and supplies from Cucui every four months. Early in 1980 the canoes had come and gone when the Littles were struck with a terrible fever of unknown origin. Becca died in January. In February Harry's already damaged heart ceased to beat. Jan, who had herself been near death, alone recovered. She was brought out of the jungle by the native boatmen who arrived with the canoes of mail and supplies in May.

In the fall of 1980, Jan returned to Sacramento, but she hopes to someday return to a jungle land, perhaps to work in an orphanage. There she will feel closer to Harry and Becca, and to Rima, the monkey's child, who was also her child, hers and Harry's. ♦

The illustrations for Rima, The Monkey's Child are the work of H.G. Glyde. Now retired, Mr. Glyde was for many years the head of the University's department of art. The illustrations accompanying this article are used with his kind permission. (Detail from one of his drawings is used for the article's title illustration.)

A graduate of the Universities of Cornell and Alabama, George Ball began his distinguished academic career at the University of Alberta in 1954. Since 1974 he has served as the chairman of the department of entomology, Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry.

Dr. Ball's research deals with the classification and evolution of insects with particular emphasis on the Carabidae ground beetle family.

In April of this year Dr. Ball will be part of a scientific team assembled by the Smithsonian Institute to conduct a biological survey of the Pico da Neblina (Peak of the Clouds) from a base camp on the mountain. It is hoped that the South American peak and its flora and fauna will eventually be protected as a World Heritage Site. It is a cause which Jan Little, who spent the final years with her husband and daughter in sight of the mountain, strongly supports.



Project PRODUCTIVITY

Preparing to Confront the Crisis

Captains of industry, commerce, labor and government will assemble alongside savants from the halls of learning on April 9 in Edmonton for what could be the most important business conference in Canada in 1984.

Certainly the topic is of major consequence to the national pursuit of economic well-being. And those who will discuss "Productivity: Confronting the Crisis" at the symposium command attention in their own right; they include the federal minister of state for economic development, chief executive officers from concerns as eminent as Shell Canada Resources, Westinghouse Canada, Xerox Canada, and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, and noted authorities from academe.

That a conference of such major dimensions is almost wholly the handiwork of a group of university students seems, at first glance, astonishing. In actuality, however, the productivity symposium grew from the rather shrewd realization that students could have some distinct advantages in the staging of a business conference.

Mike Hopkins, the executive director of the April conference and a second-year MBA student at the University of Alberta, recalls that the symposium had its genesis in a casual conversation which he had with two of his fellows. Prompted by an item in print about the problems besetting the Canadian business conference trade—rising costs and declining attendance being paramount—the students discussed the value of conferences to business. Then the notion of students organizing a business conference arose. It was agreed that students might very well be in an excellent position to do so, providing they could gain credibility.

Many first-rate speakers supportive of business education would, no doubt, donate their time to a student enterprise. That, combined with the savings realized through a student rather than salaried administration, would keep overhead costs to a min-

imum. And the lower registration fees thereby made possible, together with the high quality of the speakers, would surely serve to favorably influence the registration figures.

Unlike so many inspirations of the moment, this one was not left to wane unfulfilled. Mr. Hopkins and fellow MBA students James Dewald and Jimmy Chow became convinced that they could organize a first-rate conference and were able to find enough support within the Faculty of Business that the summer of 1983 saw them employed on summer assistantships from the Faculty with a modest budget to develop their ideas and, should it seem feasible, proceed with conference planning.

From there, everything seemed to fall into place. Due, no doubt, to a certain amount of good luck, but also due to some good decisions and some excellent salesmanship. One of the pivotal decisions was the choice of a focus for the conference, and here the advisor from the Faculty, Ted Chambers, professor of marketing and economic analysis, played a role. He advised that the topic should be of wide-ranging concern, a topic in which business, government and labor all have a stake, in short, a topic such as productivity.

Another move which was to prove of immense value was the securing of a comprehensive board of advisors, who serve not only as mentors but give the symposium project much-heightened credibility. The advisors, 33 in all, range from corporate chairmen and MPs (including the leader of the federal New Democratic Party) to leading academicians, the president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and the chief of economic studies for the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Thus prepared, the students set about finding speakers and funding, and in both areas they had marked success.

"There was a lot of pressure not to take risks," says Mr. Hopkins, explaining that it would have

been easy and met expectations had they aimed for a conference of local or regional scope. But the students consciously avoided that and set their sights higher, hoping to effect a national forum, and they set about securing participants of that stature.

"We really are indebted to those first few people who agreed to take part," says Mr. Hopkins, observing that "it's hard to get speakers with an empty program."

Once some key people were in place, however, it was much easier. "It really snowballed," says Mr. Hopkins. With a few highly respected speakers already secured, others were pleased to take part, he says. And he expresses pride that while the symposium features people of high profile, "we didn't go after 'names' for the sake of 'names'—every speaker was chosen for his interest in the subject of productivity, and by and large they were our first choices."

Conference organizers Dewald, Hopkins and Chow (left to right).

No participant is being paid a speaker's fee, and many have declined having their expenses paid.

This is not all that is rosy in the financial picture. Twelve weeks before the conference date, and before any seats were sold to the public, the symposium had already realized \$60,000 in revenue through its sponsorship program. Sponsors are being accorded recognition in the symposium's printed material and at the symposium itself. In addition, 'sponsors' (at least a \$1,000 contribution) receive four reserved admissions, and 'chartered sponsors' (\$2,000 or more) receive six reserved admissions. The \$60,000 generated this way was three times the original target.

The remaining admissions are being sold to the public at \$175 each. Included, in addition to the sessions, are a full luncheon, banquet dinner and an



evening social. After the symposium the proceedings will be put into book form and distributed to all participants and attendees—and then marketed more widely should that seem warranted.

One of the chartered sponsors is Alberta Advanced Education which is helping to subsidize student admissions. Another is the Westin Hotel, which is housing the symposium in the main ballroom of its Edmonton complex. (The ballroom will accommodate about 500 people for the event.) Other chartered sponsors are Alberta Economic Development, Northern Telecom Canada Limited, The Financial Post, and Shell Canada Limited.

That business has responded so generously in times which are, by all indications, slow economically would seem to show the willingness of the members of the corporate community to support innovations in business education *if they receive something in return*, says Mr. Hopkins. That, he stresses, must be something tangible and immediate, above the incremental improvements to business education from which they will eventually benefit—something such as the forum on productivity which the symposium project is providing.

For the students involved in the project, the experience has been "just great," says Mr. Hopkins. "The fun part has been mixing with chief executive officers and so on—meeting people we would never have met otherwise."

He also feels that the project has been of real benefit to the Business Faculty: "We're showcasing the Faculty. In all of this the Faculty is being recognized. We've made contacts that the Faculty has never had before . . . particularly with eastern business."

And as an educational experience the symposium project has been "truly invaluable," says its executive director. It has, he says, been a chance for the students to take everything they have been learning and put it to work—"demand curves, statistics, etc."

"It's surprising how well the theories work out in practice," he says.

While Messrs. Hopkins, Dewald and Chow have been the creative force behind the conference, other students have also become involved. One who has played a particularly significant role is first-year MBA student Judy Weiss, whom Mr. Hopkins describes as a "first-class PR advisor." And now that the conference date approaches, 45 MBA and MPM (master of public management) students, working on five separate committees are finalizing arrangements and will orchestrate events on the day of the symposium.

Not until the closing remarks are made on April 9 can judgement be passed on the success of the symposium itself, but the concept of major student projects would seem to have already proven its potential, and a Graduate Management Projects Board has been established within the Faculty of Business. This committee, comprising students and faculty, hopes to maintain the momentum and good will generated by the symposium project with another major student project in the next academic year. That might be another symposium or something different—something, though, which will provide a good learning experience, contribute to knowledge and serve the community (the business community in particular in this case).

And that, after all, is what university is all about. ♦

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Alumni

Tommie Gallie,
'73 MVA

Robert Iveson,
'73 BFA, '79 MVA

When winter at last gathers her cold white cloaks and departs, the children who return to their warm weather play in Saskatoon's Kinsmen Park will discover others there before them.

Here, a group engages in a tug-of-war — neither side having yet gained an advantage. There, runners frolic, surprised in joyful abandon. In yet another location a spirited three-legged race is in progress. Here a youth pursues a ball, and there, beneath a tree, another child loses himself in a book.

But these children are not real. They do not live and breathe. They have spent the entire winter at their play, insensible to the coldest of days and the roughest of winds. Although it appears that at any moment they will move, they will not, for they are creatures of cut steel and paint introduced into the park by sculptors Tommie Gallie and Robert Iveson of Edmonton, both MVA graduates of the University of Alberta.

The two received the \$65,000 commission for the sculpture as the winners in a nation-wide competition which attracted 132 contestants. The competition, launched on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the City of Saskatoon, had the active involvement of the two school boards in that city. It was unusual in that the basic guidelines were generated by a think-tank of 80 Saskatoon children in grades five to 12.

The success of the Iveson-Gallie entry was due in large measure to the extent to which it picked up on the creative process begun by the children and carried it to its logical conclusion. The result was 28 life-sized steel silhouettes of children at play interspersed throughout Saskatoon's Kinsmen Park so as to become a part of the environment, not an imposition upon it. The silhouettes, many of them recognizable, were created from photo-



graphs taken of actual Saskatoon children at play. The photographs were used to make paper templates, which in turn were used to guide a steel cutting torch to yield the silhouettes. These were then smoothed and painted with a durable finish before being anchored in concrete in the park.

The sculptors Iveson and Gallie are a study in contrasts and similarities. While Iveson, who did his undergraduate work at the University of Manitoba, is the more voluble of the two, he is more deliberate and slow in his work. Gallie, who has his undergraduate degree from the Nova Scotia Institute of Art and Design, is faster and more intuitive in his working style.

The work of both is rooted in wood — "The Spruce Brothers" they have been called — but their art is quite different: Gallie's tends to be abstract, taking inspiration from its context, such as the stairwell installation in spruce commissioned by Lermeyer Architects Ltd. in Edmonton; Iveson's is realistic, often inspired by the intricate detail of manufactured articles, for instance the life-size spruce replica of piping components, including a six-foot high valve of more than 200 parts, commissioned for the "Power Plant"

Iveson (left) and Gallie at work on "Child's Play".

Graduate Student Social Centre at the University of Alberta.

Both, however, have similar ideas and objectives underlying their work — thus their ability to successfully collaborate, as they have done on various occasions in recent years. In 1980, when Calgary's *Off Centre Gallery* sponsored a tongue-in-cheek contest for proposed monuments for Alberta's 75th Anniversary, Gallie and Iveson's proposal for Heritage Savings Trust Fund Money Elevators to be built in the shape of inverted Alberta 75th Anniversary logos won second prize and attracted considerable media attention. In the summer of 1981, they collaborated in *Un Pas Ensemble/A Step Closer* a working demonstration of sculpture processes at the Alberta Pavilion at Man and His World, Montreal. Also in 1981, they organized *Aesthetics in Wood*, a joint visual presentation and discussion for the assembly of the Canadian Society for Education Through Art.

Their greatest success, however, has been "Child's Play". For their accomplishment in winning that competition, the sculptors received Alberta Achievement Awards. ♦



Class Notes

'21

MUNROE MACLEOD, BA, who considers himself "possibly the oldest survivor of the Class of 1921" lives in Edmonton, where he remains active in community and church affairs. Since his retirement as an Alberta School superintendent in 1962, he and Mrs. MacLeod have travelled extensively in Europe, over all of Canada and most of the U.S. He was recently asked to appear on television to explain the secrets of longevity.

'27

MYRA HARSHMAN (AUSTIN), BA, is a volunteer and board member at Kerby Centre in Calgary. There she regularly sees LEE WALTERS '28 BA, and FRANCES COULSON (SHILLINGTON) '27 BA. They are in charge of the Centre's library on gerontology . . . "one of the best in Canada", reports Mrs. Harshman.

J. HAROLD MCLAUGHLIN BSc (Ag), '25 BA, was awarded the Alberta Distinguished Agrologist Award in October 1983. Since graduation he has resided in Parkland County specializing in pedigree seed production. He established and ran the first advanced registry testing station for swine, and helped organize the Stony Plain Seed Cleaning Coop. He has served a four-year term as MLA for Stony Plain, was the first chairman of the Alberta Farm Credit Corporation Appeal Board and is a member of the Canadian Rapeseed Mission to the Pacific Rim countries. Because of his involvement in the Rural Electrification Association in 1949, he was elected a director of Calgary Power. Under CESO (Canadian Executive Service Overseas), he has donated his services in consulting assignments overseas.

'30

WORTHY HOOVER, BSc, and wife, ISOBEL HOOVER (DERRETT), '28 Dip (Nu), now live in Sidney B.C. where they moved in 1968. They travel a great deal, having been 16 times to Hawaii and 16 times to California in the winter. Worthy spent 37 years teaching science, mostly in Calgary, prior to his retirement in 1965.

'33

PETER GRESCHUK, LLB, '31 BA, plans to return to a law practice now that he has retired from the Alberta Court of Queen's Bench. The 30-year veteran of the judiciary was recently reported to have expressed the view that Parliament could be forced to limit jury trials to more serious crimes if present trends continue, and he laid a good deal of the blame on the Crown for "over-charging".

'38

NORMA E. FREIFIELD, BA, retired in June 1980 and now enjoys a busy and active life in Edmonton, which has always been her home city.

'39

BESSIE A. MCAVOY, BA, '46 BEd, '49 MEd, would appreciate hearing from anyone who has a 1939 University of Alberta class pin (Phone: 488-4210, Edmonton). The pin, as she recalls, has a metal "A" highlighted by pearls with "39" at the base. She would like to replace her lost pin with an original or a duplication. Now retired, she has lived all her life in Edmonton. Prior to her retirement, she was supervisor of home economics for the Edmonton Public School Board.

LEROY A. THORSSSEN, BSc (Eng), former executive director of the Canada West Foundation and a pioneer in the concrete industry in Alberta, recently received the Order of Canada.

Reunion

The '41 Meds are holding a mini-reunion, May 26 and 27, 1984 at Schooner Lodge, near Nanoose Bay, Vancouver Island, B.C. Members who have not yet contacted Gordon Blott are asked to do so "now!" Or they may contact the resort directly to make reservations.

'42

Cecil J. Lewis, BA, reports that he is a judge of the Provincial Court of British Columbia (Criminal Division) and is now "super-numerary".

'43

EMIL THORVALD ANDERSEN, MSc, '41 BSc (Ag), recently retired from the Horticultural Research Institute of Ontario. He is now doing some horticultural consulting, travelling and has applied to join Canadian Executive Services Overseas.

'46

LLOYD C. GRISDALE, MD, '42 BSc, Alberta's deputy minister of hospitals and medicare, recently received the medal of service from the Canadian Medical Association for outstanding contributions to the advancement of health.

H. ARTHUR HOWARD, BSc(Eng), lives in Spokane, Washington where he is vice president of the chemical and fertilizer division for Cominco-American Incorporated.

'49

SIDNEY B. MAEROV, BSc, is a staff scientist in

the central research department of Dupont Co. in Wilmington, Delaware.

RALPH M. ROOWOOD, BComm, left Edmonton in 1959, giving up his position as director of town and rural planning for the Alberta government, and subsequently worked as a town planner, mainly in London, England. Now retired, he lives near Oxford, doing research on decision-making and the future environment.

PAUL N. SOMERVILLE, BSc, is spending a sabbatical leave from the department of statistics at the University of Central Florida as a research professor at Potchefstroom University, South Africa for one semester and then at the University of New England in New South Wales, Australia.

'52

JOHN G. STELFOX, BSc(Ag), continued his studies, earning an MSc in range management at Utah State in 1962 and a PhD in range/wildlife management at the University of Montana in 1975. For the past 30 years he has worked on range and wildlife research and management for the Canadian Wildlife Services and Alberta Fish and Wildlife. From 1978-82, he was seconded to CIDA for an ecological monitoring program (KREMU) in Kenya.

GEORGE A. THOMAS-PETER, LLB, '51 BA, having served with the Canadian forces, is now retired and living in England. He is a private consultant to industry on employment law and is also president of the Rotary Club of Ascot.

'56

IVOR DENT, MEd, '50 BEd, a former mayor of

IN MEMORIAM

Beatrice Banfield (Timmins) '23 BSc(HEC)

George T. Watts, '33 MD

Marion Laura Carlson (Archibald)

'49 BSc(HEC)

Russell L. Kutz '26 BSc

Jack E. D. Batson '32, BSc(Eng)

Nicolas John Strynadka, '35

MSc(Ag)

John James Souter, '40 BA

Joan Barbara Washburn (Whitby),

'40 BA

Wellington E (Bill) Findlay, '50 Dip(Ed)

Jeanne N. Riddell (Blanc) '55 BEd

Robert Walker, '59 BSc(Eng)

Rolf G. Hattenhauer, '64 BCom

Victor Dzurko, '67 MBA

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Hugh L. Wilkins, '82 BSc(Eng)

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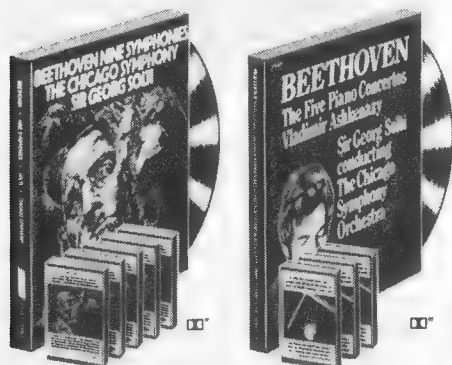
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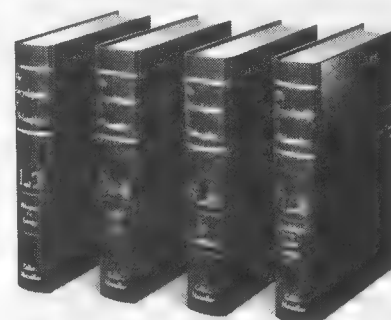
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Edmonton, recently received the Order of Canada for the work he did in bringing the Commonwealth Games to Alberta's capital. GEORGE G. JUSKOW, BEd, '71 Dip(Ed), retired in 1972 after 41 years of teaching in five different schools. During his career, he taught all of the subjects in grades one to 10, inclusive, and continued to substitute teach after retirement. He now lives in Vegreville, Alberta, travels a little each year and keeps busy with local church and community groups.

EDWARD M. KEMP, BSc(Eng), is now vice-president (oil sands) of the oil sands, coal and mineral department of Esso Resources Canada Limited.

FRANCES G. WILSON (THIELEN), Dip(Ed), teaches math in Taber, Alberta.

'58

OLUF LIND GAMBORG, MSc, '56 BSc(Ag), currently residing in San Francisco, has recently accepted a position at Genetech Inc. as full-time, senior scientific consultant. The company develops, manufactures and markets recombinant DNA products.

BERYL W. ROWLAND, MA, a Chaucer scholar and international authority on medieval beast lore and medieval medicine, has been awarded the title "distinguished research professor" by York University, Toronto. In addition, she recently received an honorary doctoral degree from Mount Saint Vincent University, in Nova Scotia.

'59

ERICK "MIKE" BERTHELSEN, BSc(Eng), is now president of Esso Minerals Canada, a division of Esso Resources Canada Ltd.

JOHN S. KRALL, BComm, manages to keep busy. He left Pan American Oil Co. in 1964 to take up farming at Nampa, Alberta and has served on many agriculture-related boards since that time. He is currently vice-chairman of the board of governors of Fairview College, a member of the board of

Peace River Hospital, chairman of the municipal planning commission for Improvement District No. 17, vice-chairman of the East Peace Gas Co-op, and treasurer of the local Lions Club.

Reunion

The '59 Mining and Metallurgy Class is holding their 25th class reunion at the Camino Real Hotel in Cancun, Mexico from April 28 to May 5, 1984.

BARRY H. SANDERSON, BSc(Eng), has been appointed vice-president and treasurer of Alberta and Southern Gas, and of Alberta Natural Gas, with responsibility for the treasury and accounting of both companies.

'62

JAMES W. THORSELL, BSc, has moved from the College of African Wildlife management, Tanzania, to take up the post of executive officer of the Commission of National Parks at the World Conservation Centre in Gland, Switzerland.

'63

E. MARTIN FOSS, BA, is the associate university librarian at Carleton University, Ottawa.

DAVID J.S. WINFIELD, BA, was previously in Mexico where he was deputy head of mission at the Canadian Embassy, and he is now deputy consul general, Canadian Consulate General, New York.

'64

LAURENCE DECORE, LLB, '61 BA, who recently won office as the mayor of Edmonton, was recognized for his service to Canada's Ukrainian community through being named to the Order of Canada.

MOHAMMAD FASAHT ALI KHAN, PhD, is currently a professor, teaching soils to gradu-

ate students of the Institute of Biology at the University of Constantine, Algeria. Previously, he was in Iraq at the University of Sulaimaniyah.

RALPH A. VIGNA, BEd, received his doctoral degree in education with speciality in curriculum instruction (gifted education) from the University of Houston in December 1983. He is the principal of Bishop Carrol High School in Calgary.

'66

MARILYN Y. KISH (REIST), MD, and her husband JOHN J. KISH, '71 BSc(Ag), '72 MSc(Ag), have been working in Papua New Guinea since going there as CUSO volunteers in August 1979. Currently, John is lecturing in economics at the University of Technology in Lae, and Marilyn is the medical officer at the clinic on campus. They plan to return to Canada in mid-1985.

'68

KLAAS ELZINGA, BA, '67 BEd, teaches languages other than English (French, German, Spanish) at the Grande Prairie Composite High School.

DAVID L.R. CRONIN, MSc, received his MBA from McMaster University, Hamilton in 1974. He has been with Acres Consulting Services Limited in Niagara Falls, Ontario since 1968, and has recently transferred to Vancouver as manager of projects. He and his family reside in Tsawwassen, B.C.

SUSAN F. SCHULTZ (PHILIPS), BSc(HEC) operates a fashion consulting business for men and women from her studio in Prince George, B.C.

JOHN KEAST, BEd, '76 Dip(Ed), was recently appointed to the board of directors of ACCESS Alberta. A school librarian living in Taber, Alberta, he divides his working time between W.R. Myers High School and Taber Junior High, where he also teaches a first level French class.

BARRY J. TEMPLE, BSc(Eng), is the airport



T.W. FRASER RUSSELL, '56 BSc(Eng), '58 MSc, Allan P. Colburn Professor of Chemical Engineering and the director of the Institute of Energy Conversion at the University of Delaware, recently was awarded the Leo Friend Award from Chemtech magazine.

He received the award for his article "Photovoltaic Unit Operations," published in Chemtech in 1982. Chemtech is an official publication of the American Chemical Society.

In announcing the award, Chemtech Editor Benjamin J. Luberoff called Dr. Russell's article "a vane pointing the direction of at least American chemistry", and wrote, "... Russell opens the door to the kind of chemical technology that will be required as we turn our attention from making 'stuff' to making 'things', in this case copper-cadmium-sulfide solar cells."

Dr. Russell, who received his doctorate from Delaware, joined the faculty of that university in 1964.

manager for the Edmonton Municipal Airport.

'69

NEAL C. O'NEIL, BEd, is retired and currently residing in Claresholm, Alberta. In August he won a prize offered by Western Producer Prairie Books for an account of a day at one of the old time country fairs.

'71

GLORIA J. PICHARD (LORENSEN). BEd, is currently a housewife and mother of two children ages six and three.

FRANKLIN W. JENKINS, MEd, '66 BEd, who teaches at Harry Ainlay High school in Edmonton is the recipient of the distinguished service citation of the Science Council of the Alberta Teachers' Association. He has been involved in science education in Alberta for 17 years and has participated extensively in professional groups and in the University of Alberta student teaching program.

MARSHALL J. Lychak, BSc(Eng), works with Northern Telecom Canada Limited in the electronic design engineering subscriber switching division.

JAMES R. MOSES, BSc(Eng) along with his wife and three daughters, now resides in Luxembourg, where he is employed as general manager of Catalyst Recovery Europe.

'72

IAN A. ZAHARKO, BA, obtained a bachelor of laws degree from the University of Melbourne, in Australia in 1978. He returned to Edmonton and was admitted to the Alberta Bar in the following year. He is now a tax legislation and government relations officer with the corporate tax administration division of Alberta Treasury.

'73

LAWRENCE R. HIGHOCK, BCom, has recently been transferred from Noranda Mines Geco division to their Hemlo project as project personnel superintendent. He also serves as chairman of the Noranda Group scholarship program for the Ontario region.

CHARLES E. SCHRODER, MEd, '58 BSc(Eng), who owns his own business, Associated Training, Educational and Consulting Services, was recently elected chairman of the St. Alberta, Alberta, Protestant Separate School Board. His wife, MARILYN SCHRODER (STEWART), '59 BEd, is his secretary and office manager.

'74

ALBERT M.C. CHAN, BSc(Eng), is one of the 1983 recipients of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Melville Medal. He

joined the research division of Ontario Hydro in 1980 and is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario and the Canadian Nuclear Society. Since leaving Edmonton he has received his master's degree in engineering physics from McMaster University, Hamilton (1976) and his PhD there in 1980.

CHERYL LEE COONEY, BMus, is now a full-time instructor at Red Deer College, Alberta.

GAIL E. GREKUL, BEd, teaches clothing and textiles to grade 10, 11, and 12 students at Crescent Heights High School in Calgary. This is her eleventh year of teaching home economics for the Calgary Board of Education.

DONALD A. GIBSON, BSc, after spending nine years in Manitoba, has returned to Edmonton to open a franchise travel agency, "Uniglobe Connoisseur Travel", with his wife Dianne Gibson (Lang), '74 Dip(Dental Hygiene).

R. ALAN RUSSELL, MA, is currently the minister of Ballywalter Presbyterian Church in Northern Ireland and lectures part-time at the Church's Union Theological College at Queen's University in Belfast. Since leav-

ing Edmonton, he has been awarded the degrees of BD (Edinburgh) and PhD (Lancaster).

'75

MEL D. BAILLIE, BEd, is based in Burnaby, B.C. as director of sales for AEL Microtel, a designer and manufacturer of telecommunications systems and equipment.

JANET M. BYSTROM, BSc, who now resides in Calgary, is employed as staff veterinarian at Spruce Meadows Stables, south of Calgary.

PAUL S. EAGEN, BPE, lives in Scarborough, Ontario where he is a supply teacher with the Scarborough Board of Education.

CAROLYN G. FARRIS, BSc(HEC), after serving a tour at CFB Cornwallis, has been transferred to CFB Winnipeg as the base food services officer by the Department of National Defence.

RUTH K. MILLS, BSc(HEC) now resides in Ottawa, having worked at Parks Canada since May 1976. She now holds the position of senior period costume designer.

ALAN M.H. SKOREYKO, MBA, '74 BComm, was promoted to vice-president of the Northern Alberta land division of Nu-West



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Group Ltd. in November. In his new position, he is responsible for all Nu-West land assets in northern Alberta.

MARY ANN WASYLINCHUK, MA, '72 BPE, teaches physical education and is the president of the Edmonton branch of the Canadian Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

'76

KAREN A.C. FOUNTAIN, BEd, is an unemployed teacher making the best of her time without work by attending full-time immersion French courses.

PAUL KOMPAUER, BSc(Eng), is currently working as a project engineer in the transmission projects division of B.C. Hydro.

PHYLLIS E. STEWART (MATTOON), BEd, first attended the University of Alberta in 1945. She recently retired after 30 years of teaching service and is now a county councillor for division one of the County of Grande Prairie.

'77

JAMES L. HARCOTT, BA, is currently employed with the Vancouver School Board where he is "teaching kindergarten with much enjoyment".

SHERRY M. HOLMES, BEd, is an educator employed with the Edmonton Public School system.

KENNETH E. LALOGUE, BComm, and wife KIM LALOGUE, '79 BSc, have moved from Ka-

mloops, B.C. to Edmonton where Ken was recently transferred by Price Waterhouse, Chartered Accountants.

MARILYN A. MCNEIL-MORIN, BSc(HEC), was married in February 1983 and moved to North Battleford, Saskatchewan. She previously had worked as the district home economist for Alberta Agriculture in Innisfail, Rimbey and Olds. She plans to continue to teach adult education programs for community colleges and to enrol in the University of Regina, Faculty of Fine Arts. JAMES E. MILLER, BCom, is employed as the advertising and marketing manager for Kits Cameras Ltd. based in Richmond, B.C. GAYE D. SWEET, BSc, has begun post-doctoral work at the Universitat Konstanz, Federal Republic of Germany as a NATO Science Fellow working in the field of bacterial transport.

'78

SHEILA A. SHANAHAN, BEd, has a teaching position with the County of Red Deer, teaching at Spruce View School, Spruce View, Alberta.



Mountain Adventure for Grads

A report from Lois Laycraft:

In September 1983 to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies, 16 riders representing all past and present members set out to travel by horseback from Banff to Jasper. Five of those chosen to make this somewhat arduous journey were University of Alberta graduates: Bruce Hatfield '53 MD, Lois Badgley Laycraft, '52 BSc(Nu), Earl Lomas, '53 LLB, Dorothy Livingstone Lomas '52 BSc(HEC), and Tom McBeath, '28 BSc(Ag) (left to right above).

Experienced guides and outfitters accompanied the group, but everyone pitched in with camp chores. As happens in the Rockies in autumn, a variety of weather added to the excitement with rain, sleet, snow and harsh winds. Bad trails were made even more hazardous with ice and snow, and more than once horses had to be led down steep, treacherous slopes or jumped over deadfall. In retrospect it was all just part of a great adventure.

The TRCR was organized in 1923 to promote horseback adventure in the Rocky Mountains and, at present, there are some 800 members all over the world. Many University of Alberta grads have taken part in summer rides with the organization over the years. In another group travelling from Jasper to Banff during this same celebration was Joel Lipkind, '71 BSc(Eng). The two groups met at the Kootenay Plains where they were joined by two hundred other Trail Riders, former outfitters and staff as well as Parks Canada officials for a traditional pow-wow and ceremonies.



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JANICE M. SZWARZ (AUGER), BSc, moved to Whitby, Ontario with her husband in January 1982 and is currently working as a planner for the Town of Newcastle.

OLEH SHYKORA, MED, '67 BEd, is the principal of Holden School, in Holden, Alberta. The school has 300 students from kindergarten to grade 12.

'79

FIONA C. DOBIE (MACGILL), BA, was married in 1979 and has worked with several small airlines. For the past two years she has done a great deal of travelling in her position with Wardair.

JOHN G. TEED, BSc(Pharm), and VALERIE TEED (BEAUCHAMP), '80 BSc(Pharm), began an eight-month "world tour" honeymoon after they were married in August 1983.

'80

CAROLE AUBRY, BSc(Nu), is a staff nurse in the intensive care unit at Winnipeg Children's Hospital.

ERIC N.C. BROWNE, PhD, currently residing in St. Laurent, Quebec, has recently accepted a position with DeVoe-Holbein (Canada) Inc. where he is responsible for all aspects of their research and development program.

CONSTANCE GRIFFITHS, MSc, and her husband WILLIAM G. GRIFFITHS, '67 BSc, are moving to Burundi, Africa, where she will be in charge of developing a computer lab for the Faculty of Engineering at the University of Burundi. The program is sponsored by UNESCO.

JAMES C. MCGAVIN, MSc, '78 BEd, received his BSc in physical therapy from the University of Washington in 1983 and is currently practising general orthopedic and sports therapy at a private clinic in Everett, Washington.

GARY A. MCGOWAN, BA, formerly station manager of CJSR, is currently program director of CKSA radio in Lloydminster,

which makes him responsible for all aspects of the radio station's on-air sound — "quite a challenge at times!" he reports.

DALE V. MCKEAGUE, BSc(Ag), '78 BSc(Forest), began an MSc program in agricultural economics at the University of Alberta in September 1983.

ROY A REMUS, BSc, works as a project analytical engineer for Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. in Calgary, specializing in model development and financial viability of miscible flood oil filed development.

ART RIDGEWAY, MA, '76 BA, is on corporate assignment with the departmental secretariat of Statistics Canada and is residing in Ottawa. His work involves the monitoring of evolving federal economic and social policies and programs and providing research assistance to the chief statistician.

BARBARA M. SCHUIT (BAKER), BEd, and her husband are currently teaching at a Christian girl's high school for Micronesians in the South Pacific.

SUSAN M. WYNGAARDEN, BA, currently residing in Pennsylvania, is now an attorney with Varnum, Riddring, Schmidt and Howlett.

'81

PETER A. FLEMMING, BA, is residing in West Lafayette, Indiana, attending Purdue University, working on a doctorate in political science.

ARLENE M. KISSAU, MLS, '67 BA, is the children's librarian at the St. Albert Public Library.

STEVE LONG, BSc(Pharm), '78 BSc(Gen), is currently residing in Willowdale, Ontario and has been a pharmacist with York County Hospital since 1982.

TOM PROHASZKA, BSc(Pharm), a pharmacist in London, Ontario since graduation, is now a franchisee of Super X Drugs. He is also the father of two pre-schoolers.

LORRAINE RIDGEWAY (MACGREGOR), MA, '77 BA, is currently residing in Ottawa and is

with the macroanalysis section of the economic analysis and fiscal policy division of the department of Finance, Government of Canada.

'82

DANIELLE DALTON, BA, is studying law at Dalhousie University in Halifax.

KENNETH W. MOORE, MLS, has been employed since May 1982 as a program consultant with the Saskatoon (West) School Division, with specific responsibility for the division's gifted education, computer education and school library programs.

PATRICK J. PORTER, BSc(Ag), is currently employed with the federal department of energy and natural resources as a resource agrologist, managing public lands in the northeastern region of Alberta, working from an office in Wainwright, Alberta.

'83

PETER A. LACROIX, BSc(Eng), is a mine engineer for Pine Point Mines (Cominco), Pine Point, N.W.T.

CANDACE T. DEGENSTEIN, BSc(Nu), now works at the Vancouver General Hospital as an RN on a medical ward specializing in hematology and bone marrow transplantations.

FREDERICK A. LEAVITT, BSc(Eng), started work last July at Global Thermoelectric Power Systems in Bassano, Alberta as metallurgical engineer in their research and development department.

ERIC R. NISBET-BROWN, MD, '81 PhD, has recently taken a position in the immunology department at the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto.

KEVIN C. SMITH, MD, '79 BSc, '73 BA, is currently doing rotating internship at Ottawa Civic Hospital and has accepted the offer of a position in the dermatology residency program at the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine in Rochester, N.Y. commencing in June 1985.



DAN MAGNAN, '73 BEd, '77 MEd, is now assistant director, teacher certification and development for Alberta Education.

Prior to joining that department, Mr. Magnan held a variety of positions at the University of Alberta over a six-year period. In the University's department of educational administration, his jobs included project associate in the project to develop administrative skills and knowledge (ASK), director of the educational administration laboratory, and research assistant professor.

His current duties include assisting in the development, implementation and management of teacher certification policies and records; co-ordinating the certification of applicants wishing to teach in Alberta; co-ordinating the evaluation of foreign high school applicants; and administration of day-to-day office operations.

Woodland Indian Artist Benjamin Chee Chee

Alumni Media is pleased to present 9 reproductions of works by the late Benjamin Chee Chee. These are the only reproductions authorized by the artist's estate.

A mainly self-taught artist, Chee Chee was a prominent member of the second generation of woodland Indian painters.

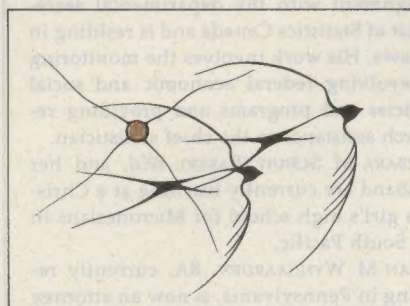
Unlike many of his contemporaries who employed direct and "primitive" means, Chee Chee's work was influenced by modern abstraction. His style reduced line and image in keeping with international modern art.

At the age of 32, at the height of his success, Chee Chee died tragically by suicide.

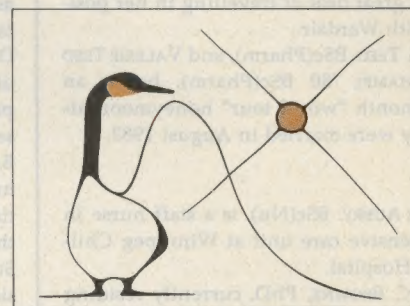
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A Friends



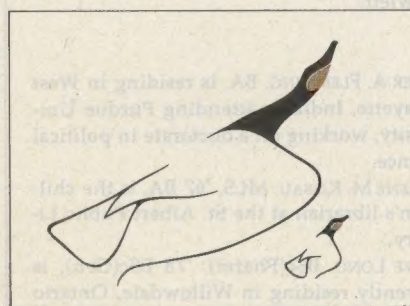
B Swallows



C Good Morning



D Proud Male



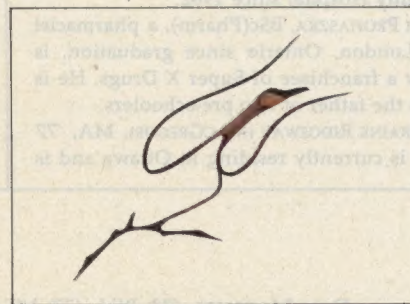
E Mother & Child



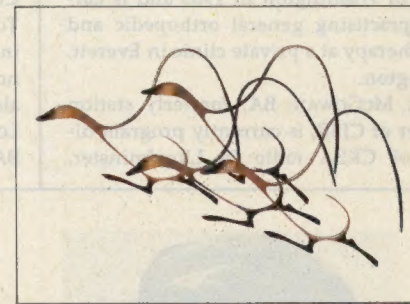
F Sun Bird



G Spring Flight



H Wait For Me



I Autumn Flight

Please send me the following Benjamin Chee Chee print reproductions at \$23.95 each or \$88.00 for any four, plus \$4.85 for handling and shipping (overseas: \$7.50). Ontario residents add 7% sales tax.

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